

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

ORGANIZATION · EDUCATION · CO-OPERATION

FREE TRADE HELPS MANUFACTURERS

WILLIAM ANDERSON, LIMITED, GLASGOW, (COTTON AND WOOL MANUFACTURER) — "We exploit the whole world for raw material and lay the whole world under tribute for food stuffs. We are absolutely free from the handicap of protection in any shape, form or fashion. Our machinery is laid down, our factory buildings erected, at a less cost than any other country. We never make anything we can buy cheaper. * * * I see no other result of the restriction of free imports than loss and ruin, and I am not yet tired of carrying on a profitable business."

FEB. 15 1911

EQUITY

BUT CROWN HER QUEEN AND EQUITY SHALL USHER IN, FOR THOSE WHO BUILD, AND THOSE WHO SPIN, AND THOSE THE GRAIN WHO GARNER IN. A BRIGHTER DAY.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF WESTERN FARMERS

\$1.00 PER YEAR

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The Home Bank of Canada

ORIGINAL 1854 CHARTER QUARTERLY DIVIDEND NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of **SIX PER CENT** per annum has been declared upon the paid-up Capital Stock of The Home Bank of Canada for the three months ending 28th February, 1911, and the same will be payable at the Head Office or any Branches of The Home Bank of Canada on and after the 1st March next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th to the 28th February, 1911, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board, **JAMES MASON,**
Toronto, January 18, 1911 General Manager.

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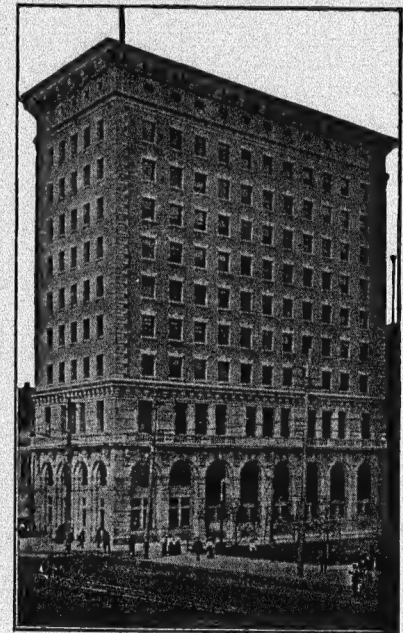
MANITOBA—Baldur, Birtle, Boissevain, Brandon, Carberry, Carman, Carroll, Clearwater, Crystal City, Cypress River, Dauphin, Deloraine, Glenboro, Hamiota, Hartney, Holland, Killarney, Manitou, Melita, Minnedosa, Minto, Morden, Neepawa, Newdale, Ninga, Rapid City, Roblin, Russell, Shoal Lake, Souris, Strathclair, Virden, Waskada, Wawanesa, Wellwood, Winnipeg (N.E. Br.), Winnipeg (Sargent Ave. Br.), Winnipeg (Logan Ave. Br.), Winnipeg (Selkirk and Balter Streets).

SASKATCHEWAN—Adanac, Arcola, Asquith, Buchanan, Carlyle, Craik, Cupar, Esterhazy, Eyebrow, Fillmore, Gull Lake, Humboldt, Indian Head, Jansen, Kindersley, Kerr Robert, Landis, Lang, Lanigan, Lemberg, Lumsden, Luss, Macdonald, Maple Creek, Maryfield, Milestone, Moose Jaw, Moosomin, Nether Hill, Neudorf, Outlook, Oxbow, Penne, Perdue, Qu'Appelle, Regina, Rocanville, Rosetown, Saskatoon, Scott, Sintaluta, Sutherland, Strassburg, Swift Current, Tessier, Theodore, Togo, Wapella, Watrous, Webb, Weyburn, Wilkie, Windthorst, Wolseley, Yorkton, Zealandia.

ALBERTA—Airdrie, Alix, Barons, Bassano, Blairmore, Bowden, Brooks, Calgary, Carbon, Cardston, Carlstadt, Carstairs, Claresholm, Cochrane, Cowley, Didbury, Edmonton, Fort Saskatchewan, Frank, Grassy Lake, High River, Innisfail, Irma, Irvine, Lacombe, Langdon, Lethbridge, Lethbridge (North Ward Branch), Macleod, Medicine Hat, Okotoks, Pincher Creek, Seven Persons, Sterling, Strathmore, Three Hills, Wainwright.

BRITISH COLUMBIA—Hazelton, Prince Rupert, Vancouver, Vancouver (Mt. Pleasant), Vancouver (Abbott and Cordova Stations), Victoria.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO FARMERS' BUSINESS. GRAIN DRAFTS NEGOTIATED. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS
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WINNIPEG

DRY FARMING: Its Principles and Practice

By William McDonald, M.S., Agr., Sc.D., Ph.D.

The readers of THE GUIDE have demanded reliable information on "dry farming" as it is called. After considerable search and consultation with experts this book was selected. The author is one of the leading agricultural scientists of the day and has studied conditions in South Africa and United States. The author treats of the "Campbell System" of dry farming and also devotes a chapter to "The Traction Engine in Dry Farming." Professor W. J. Elliott, who is in charge of the C.P.R. farm at Strathmore, Alberta, and one of Canada's leading Dry Farming Experts, says: "I could certainly recommend 'Dry Farming' to all those who are considering this work in any one of its phases, and in fact for any man who is farming under more humid conditions there are many points that will aid him very much in the handling and treatment of his soil." The book is written in a simple style that may be understood by every man who reads, and in fact, so well has the author prepared this work that it reads like an interesting novel. It contains 290 pages and is well illustrated. This book is kept in stock in THE GUIDE office and will be sent by return mail, \$1.50, postpaid.

AUDEL'S GAS ENGINE MANUAL

With the gas tractor the sod is broken, the land cultivated and the crop threshed with the minimum amount of manual labor, and with an ease and convenience that steam power was never able to furnish. Then the various details of the farm work are taken care of by the stationary gas engine and furnishes the power for sawing and chopping, pumping, churning, washing machine and separator, in fact all the chore work is taken care of by the gas engine. It is natural that every farmer wants education in the operation of the Gas Engine, and no better book can be found that takes up the various details of construction and operation and in easily understood language, than Audel's Gas Engine Manual furnishes. It takes up the care and management of Gas, Gasoline and Oil Engines, Marine and Automobile Engines. The book contains 512 pages and is well illustrated by diagrams and printed in large, clear type on good paper. This book is kept in stock and will be sent by return mail to any address. Postpaid, \$2.00.

BOOK DEPARTMENT - - - GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG.

CONSERVATIVES TO TOUR WEST

R. L. Borden, M.P. and a party of his lieutenants will visit the West next summer on a speech-making tour in the interests of the conservative party. The conservatives fear that the government will appeal to the country next fall on the reciprocity issue, hoping that the popularity of the proposed agreement will give them a new lease of power, and they are preparing for the fight. A new conservative platform in which Western issues such as government ownership and operation of the terminal elevators and of the Hudson's Bay railway, the extension of the Manitoba boundaries on generous terms, and the provincial ownership of the public lands, forests and minerals, will probably be drawn up before the party starts out.

DIRECT LEGISLATION MEETINGS

F. J. Dixon, who is on a speaking tour of Manitoba on behalf of the Manitoba Federation for Direct Legislation is arranging a series of meetings along the Souris, Deloraine and Estevan branches.

CAN PAY MONEY TO COURT

Edmonton, Alta., Feb. 12.—On Saturday in the supreme court an order was made by Mr. Justice Beck allowing the Dominion and Union banks to pay their share of the proceeds of the bonds of the Alberta and Great Waterways railway into court, pending the decision in the case begun by the province for the recovery of the money. The amount held by the Union bank is \$1,000,000 and by the Dominion bank \$400,000. Right to appeal from the decision of Mr. Justice Beck last week was granted to Walsh, representing the government. The justice on that occasion made an order that the Alberta and Great Waterways' railway and Canada West Construction Company should be joined in the defence in the suit against the Royal bank for the recovery of \$6,000,000.

LONGEST WIRELESS

San Francisco, Feb. 11.—It is claimed that the world's record for wireless communication between ship and shore was made yesterday when a message was received at the local station from the steamer Korea, 4,492 miles away. The operator heard a faint call from the Korea, repeated the message, and received the answer that it was correct.

AGREEMENT SAFE

Washington, D. C., Feb. 12.—A complete poll of the senate taken by the New York American yesterday afternoon showed 65 members pledged to reciprocity. The house is already safe for the agreement, as is also the Canadian parliament. Complete victory for the measure is therefore assured.

BUYS HISTORIC FARM

Qu'Appelle, Sask., Feb. 9.—One of the oldest landmarks in the province changed hands when J. H. Fraser sold the McPhee farm at Edgeley, to Dr. Hazelton of Wisconsin, at a good price. There are about ten thousand dollars worth of buildings on this farm. This section was the headquarters of the eight thousand acre farm established in 1882 by Sykes Bros., English capitalists, and for over twenty years was managed by the late W. C. Cameron of Kelowna, B. C. The first steam plows of the West were brought to the farm in 1883. They were purchased in Leeds, Eng., for \$6,000, and cost a similar sum in freight and duty to lay them down here. That year 700 acres were broken with the two engines and two reversible sixteen furrowed plows, attached to a half-mile cable. Seven years ago, this farm was purchased by the late L. F. McPhee, who worked it with success. The new owner is an extensive and experienced farmer in the States, and is also farming 1100 acres at Girvin, Sask.

BARON ROTHSCHILD

Vienna, Feb. 11.—Baron Albert S. A. Rothschild, head of the Austrian branch of the Rothschild house, died to-day. He was born in 1844. His death was due to heart failure.

AGREEMENT THROUGH COMMITTEE

Washington, Feb. 11.—The house ways and means committee to-day ordered a favorable report on the Canadian reciprocity agreement by a vote of 12 to 7.

The Grain Growers' Guide

R. McKENZIE, Editor-in-Chief - G. F. CHIPMAN, Managing Editor

Published under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and the United Farmers of Alberta.

THE GUIDE IS DESIGNED TO GIVE UNCOLORED NEWS FROM THE WORLD OF THOUGHT AND ACTION and honest opinions thereon, with the object of aiding our people to form correct views upon economic, social and moral questions, so that the growth of society may continually be in the direction of more equitable, kinder and wiser relations between its members, resulting in the widest possible increase and diffusion of material prosperity, intellectual development, right living, health and happiness.

THE GUIDE IS THE ONLY PAPER IN CANADA THAT IS ABSOLUTELY OWNED AND CONTROLLED BY FARMERS. It is entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it. All opinions expressed in The Guide are with the aim to make Canada a better country and to bring forward the day when "Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None" shall prevail.

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Volume III

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Better Bread
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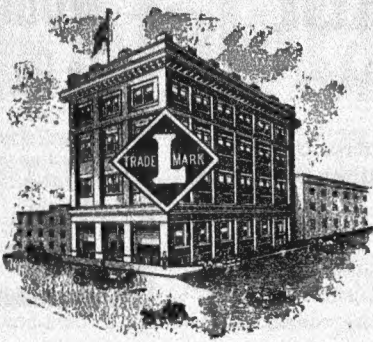
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Three piece suit made in true Cowboy fashion: Shirt, Fringed Trousers and Wide Brimmed Hat sizes up to 14 years. It is made of very best material and guaranteed to wear; just the thing for the coming summer. Lots of fun for yourself and your playmates. We give it free for selling only \$4.00 worth of our Beautiful Litho Art postcards at 3 for 5c. These postcards comprise views of Western Canada, Love Scenes, Comics, St. Patrick's, Easter, Birthdays, Best Wishes, Flowers, Cowboys, etc., and are very fast sellers. We also give a Cowgirl Suit free for selling \$4.00 worth of cards. Send your order for cards today and when you sell them return the money and we will send Cowboy or Cowgirl Suit postpaid to you.

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Feb. 15th

WINNIPEG, CANADA.

Letter No. 3.—TO THE SMOKER OF CIGARS.

Dear Sir:

Inspiration tempted Kipling in one of his poems to say "A woman is only a woman, but a good cigar is a smoke." Now I agree with his nobbs that a good cigar is a smoke, but woman, God bless her, if she's good has got all the cigars on the continent snowed under.

Many a man has given up the weed for a woman, because the aroma was distasteful to her. He lacked discrimination in the choice of his smoke, else he might have continued to partake of the soothing influence of what he enjoyed in his bachelor-hood days.

Men who have stopped smoking or those who are threatened by their sweethearts that they must give up, are now given an opportunity to square themselves by smoking a cigar with none of the objectionable features of the ordinary malodorous proposition.

My new ROXBORO CIGAR is a real Havana beauty. The aroma is simply delightful, it is enjoyed by everybody, and no lady will object to the pleasure that hubby or sweetheart enjoys in consuming it.

Remember ROXBORO CIGARS are made differently, and they sell at ten cents straight, but to get you to try them I offer a special inducement. Clip the coupon, take it to your cigar store, hand it to the boss with a quarter and he will give you three ROXBOROS. Try the ROXBORO today, and save the bands for beautiful framed pictures.

I am, yours very truly,

H. E. LEDOUX CO. LTD.

Per

G. G. G. CLIP THIS COUPON TO-DAY G. G. G.

TAKE IT TO YOUR TOBACCONIST WITH 25 CENTS AND GET
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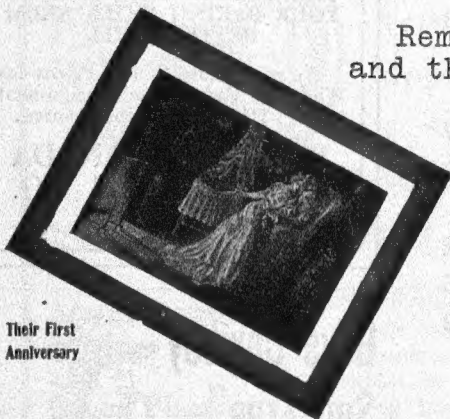
Sign Name Here



Thinking of Him



Dreaming of Her



Their First Anniversary

Free Trade Helps Manufacturers

Continued from Last Week

SIR ALFRED MOND, M. P.
Sir Alfred Mond, Bt., M.P.,
35 Lowndes Square, S.W., November
17th, 1910.

You ask me why it is that the leading English manufacturers are believers in free imports. It is because experience has shown them that in such a system they are able to make reasonable profits on capital invested and at the same time pay fair wages to their workmen; it is

because experience has shown them that if they can buy what they want for their industries (and every manufacturer is a purchaser as well as a seller) in an unrestricted wages market they can, in spite of paying higher wages than in any other European country, still better compete in the markets of the world than countries where manufactures are hampered by tariffs. It must always be remembered that there is no such thing as a national industry; what is to the benefit of one industry may be detrimental to another. What in practice a tariff does is to favor certain industries by raising prices above those of the world's markets at the expense of the others, so that by some industries being

artificially stimulated others are artificially depressed. England has an enormous export trade in manufactured goods, in fact the largest in the world. The English manufacturer maintains his trade mostly by being able to produce cheaply. To produce cheaply he must be able to buy cheaply in England the cheapest and best of everything he wants, be it machinery, structural material, packages, any of the hundred and one things required in a factory.

English manufacturers also realize that a prosperous home market depends on a large home consumption. Cheap goods make for a very large consumption, dear goods make for a small consumption. The progressive English manufacturer

further realises that technical ability and commercial aptitude are more likely to bring profits, and is a sounder way of developing business than running to the government for protection. He feels that if his industry can hold its own in open competition he has no right to ask for subsidies from his fellow citizens in order to enable him to maintain it. Protectionists will always point out to you industries which they say are created by tariffs; but they never mention the industries which do not exist but would exist if there were no tariff. Tariffs mean that capital and labor are not applied to those purposes which pay the country best but to those industries which have the greatest protection. England's commercial supremacy has been greatly strengthened by a free trade policy, but has also been largely helped by the protectionist policies of other countries. Our protectionists of to-day predict all the evils which the protectionists did when we removed the tariffs over 50 years ago. They then said as they do now that wages would go down and that the country would be ruined. All their prophecies have been proved to be untrue by facts, and so they will prove in other countries if those countries have the courage to follow England's example.

SILK

Wm. Whiston & Son, Langley,
Near Macclesfield. October 20th, 1910

In view of the fact that the Canadian farmers are now being told by the Canadian manufacturers that free trade—or "free imports" as some prefer to call our system—is injurious to the interests of the manufacturers, the editor of the "GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE" should be made fully acquainted with the experience of manufacturers in this country.

To the silk trade for instance,—I speak of the whole trade and not simply one branch of it—free trade is essential. A tariff would immediately check its development, and if high enough would soon completely ruin it.

A considerable increase in the cost of production would follow a tariff—since no one trade could claim "special terms" for itself without other trades, like machinery, being similarly protected. Silk, being a luxury and not a necessity—and its future already menaced by such substitutes as mercerized cotton, artificial silk, etc., etc.—will only find a ready market when it is retailed at a certain price. The moment it advances above that price, it has only a very limited sale in exclusive styles—the "bulk" trade disappears. To keep it within the marketable value, all the raw materials incidental to its production, must be at the lowest possible price. Machinery, oil, belting, colors, chemicals and all building materials must be kept free from taxation,—then and then only, can the trade be progressive. It is a fact that there are more yards of silk goods manufactured in the United Kingdom than ever. In 1860 the spun silk trade of Yorkshire was of no commercial value, but to-day the output of the Yorkshire looms is enormous, and this is entirely due to free trade.

We, ourselves, send every year a considerable yardage into Canada, the United States, France, Germany, and Italy—all highly protected countries—in spite of their tariffs, which in some cases is very heavy. We attribute this to the fact that our free trade system makes it possible for us to produce at a lower figure than our competitors who work behind tariff walls, and who have to pay severely for everything they use in their processes of manufacture.

All producers need to remember that the free trader always has an overwhelming advantage over the protectionist in the neutral markets of the world. Free trade not only assists the producer, as I have indicated, but it secures to the wage-earner the largest return for his labor, both in actual wages received and in the spending power of his earnings. This in turn reacts very powerfully upon the farmers who depend upon the increased spending powers of the industrial workers for their own prosperity.

COTTON

Haywood & Co., Cotton Merchants,
38 Orleans House, Liverpool.

A country becomes rich and powerful not by what she buys, but by what she is best fitted to produce and by selling the surplus. The immense wealth that has accrued to Great Britain through our cotton trade shows this clearly. With a suitable climate, abundant labor, energy and perseverance, we have demon-

Continued on Page 40

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, February 15th, 1911

SASKATCHEWAN ELEVATOR SITUATION

The Grain Growers of the West have for several years past persistently demanded that the internal elevators be taken out of the hands of the private owners and placed under a control which would protect the farmers from the extortions practiced by the elevator companies. The Manitoba government, a year ago, adopted the principle of government ownership, and government owned elevators are now in operation in that province. In Saskatchewan the government appointed a commission of enquiry and in the report of that commission, made public a few weeks ago, a co-operative elevator system was recommended. The new system was to be owned and controlled absolutely by the farmers, who were to put up fifteen per cent. of the cost, and the government of Saskatchewan was to advance eighty-five per cent. of the money needed to carry on the enterprise. The Grain Growers' Association of Saskatchewan had previously adopted the policy of straight public ownership, until about a year ago, when the legislature was asked by the association to appoint a commission of enquiry into the matter of grain storage in the province. It was then pointed out that the Grain Growers were not wedded to the principle of government ownership, but wanted above all else a system which would provide relief from the exactions of the prevailing conditions. At the Regina convention last week there was an all day debate upon government ownership versus the co-operative system recommended by the commission. Before the debate opened the government had introduced in the legislature a bill embodying the principles recommended in the report of the commission. It was apparent that the government was willing to go ahead and assist in the establishment of the co-operative system, but was hostile to government ownership. At the conclusion of the debate in the convention the co-operative system as recommended by the commission was supported by a large majority of the delegates and was then endorsed unanimously. The Grain Growers of Saskatchewan said they preferred the co-operative system, which was within reach of their hand, to government ownership, which was not yet within reach. The chairman of the Manitoba elevator commission was present at the convention, and explained the Manitoba system and how it was working out. He showed that Premier Scott in his address in the legislature on the previous day had misrepresented the Manitoba system, and he expressed his own personal belief that the Manitoba system would be a perfect success if it received the support of the farmers of the province. Mr. Scott rectified his error on the following day and explained that his unfair statement regarding the Manitoba system had been unintentional. He gave the complete figures to the legislature showing the Manitoba system to be working much more successfully than his figures of the previous day had indicated. It should be borne in mind that the convention did not endorse the bill before the legislature but only the elevator scheme recommended by the elevator commission. Mr. Green, secretary of the association and one of the elevator commissioners, frankly stated to the convention that the bill was not satisfactory as at present drafted. He believed, however, that it would be made satisfactory, and it was left to the directors to see that the necessary alterations were made in the bill. That is practically the light in which the matter

was left by the convention. The bill provides that the executive officers of the association are to be the provisional directors who will put the scheme into operation in Saskatchewan. While the success of the elevator scheme in Saskatchewan, as in Manitoba, depends to a great degree upon the sincerity of the government and the support of the farmers of the respective provinces, it also depends upon the extent to which it is made a virtual monopoly. The farmers will give their support to a system just in proportion as they are assured of proper service. The Saskatchewan scheme is not far removed from government ownership in that the government provides nearly all the funds and will take security upon all the elevators purchased and the subscribed stock. If for any reason the system should not prove satisfactory there will still be an opportunity to inaugurate a system of straight government ownership. The Grain Growers of Saskatchewan have been given the positive assurance of the government that everything possible will be done to make the new system such a success that the line elevator monopoly will be broken and that the farmers will have absolute control of interior storage. Several of the supporters of the co-operative system in their addresses before the convention declared their belief in the principle of government ownership, but considered that before the government ownership would be a success it was necessary for the people to own their their governments. Saskatchewan and Manitoba have now embarked on different schemes to attain the same end. There are in each province opponents to both schemes, but the majority in each province favor the scheme they are committed to. The Grain Growers of Saskatchewan in changing from the definite attitude of government ownership, which they unanimously adopted at the Saskatoon convention in 1908 and the Weyburn convention in 1909, to what is termed a co-operative scheme in 1911, have accepted a heavy responsibility. It is the duty of every member of the association now to put his shoulder to the wheel in earnest and do his full share towards making the new undertaking a success.

SPECIAL TARIFF CAMPAIGN

The Canadian Manufacturers' Association has decided to educate the employees of their factories to the need of high protection. The following notice is being sent out to all factories:

"SPECIAL TARIFF CAMPAIGN"

"In view of the strong and persistent agitation for tariff reduction now carried on by the Grain Growers, it is urgently necessary for every manufacturer to give the widest possible circulation to the arguments advanced by the manufacturers for the maintenance of the tariff as it now stands. A carefully prepared statement of the manufacturers' case was presented to the government a few days ago. This will be sent to you in any number you wish free of charge, for general distribution. It is especially desirable that this should be sent to your Western Agents and customers. An antidote to the present free trade propaganda is very necessary in Western Canada. It will be well to circulate it among your employees. Advise us at once how many you will distribute.

Address:

"The Secretary,
"Canadian Manufacturers' Association,
"Toronto."

This is a good scheme on the part of the manufacturers and one that no person will object to. In fact, we should like to see every farmer in the country send and get

a copy of this famous document prepared by the manufacturers. It will make a very interesting story to read in connection with the letters from British Manufacturers in last issue. The more literature the manufacturers send out the sooner will the people of Canada demand that protection be wiped out.

SUPERVISING THE TERMINAL ELEVATORS

Some of the members of the House of Commons are thinking along the same lines as the farmers. Dr. Schaffner on February 13 moved the following resolution:

"That in the opinion of this house the present system of operating the terminals and transfer elevators is detrimental to the interests of the Western grain producers, and that the government should take immediate steps to operate the terminal elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur and the transfer elevators between those terminals and the Atlantic seaboard."

This resolution sets forth the principle for which the Western farmers have been contending for years. It was supported among Western members by Messrs. Sharpe, Lake, Bradbury, Herron, Campbell and Roche. Dr. Neely moved an amendment which put the resolution on the shelf and was supported by the government and Messrs. McCraney, Clark, White and Oliver. The other Western members were not present when the vote was taken. Neely's amendment carried. The amendment was to the effect that no action should be taken till the government elevator bill, which is now in the senate, should come before the house. Dr. Schaffner, in moving the resolution, gave the house some valuable information and showed how the farmers have for years been robbed at the terminals. He laid down the sound principle that there was no guarantee of safety in any system which allowed the elevator operators to have an interest in the grain passing through. The government has had nearly one hundred men at the terminals watching the operators, yet all this supervision has failed completely. The new system in charge of a commission will never restore confidence in the terminals unless the elevators are actually taken out of the hands of private parties and operated by the government. The new bill, as we understand it, provides for government operation if the necessary funds are voted by parliament. Those funds should be voted. If not, and the elevators are merely supervised by a commission there will be just as much suspicion as at present. Suppose a year passes and no further proofs of the manipulations in the terminals are shown. Will that restore confidence? Not at all. No person in the West will believe for an instant that all the supervisors the government might employ, nor all the systems of checking that might be inaugurated, will circumvent the elevator operators. **THE RESULT WILL SIMPLY BE THAT THE GOVERNMENT WILL BE SUSPECTED OF COLLUSION WITH THE ELEVATOR COMPANIES.** This would be most unfortunate, but if it occurs the government can blame no person but themselves. It is to be hoped that no government of Canada will ever allow itself to be contaminated by the crookedness which has been rampant in the terminals. **TODAY THE TERMINAL ELEVATORS SMELL DECIDEDLY BAD IN THE NOSTRILS OF THE WESTERN FARMERS. SUPERVISION OF A BAD ODOR DOES NOT MAKE IT MORE AGREEABLE. COMPLETE ELIMINATION**

OF THE CAUSE IS THE ONLY BUSINESS-LIKE METHOD TO EMPLOY. The Canadian Council of Agriculture at its annual meeting in Regina last week unanimously adopted the following resolution:

"Whereas the Dominion government has so far acceded to our demands re the government ownership and operation of the terminal elevators as to bring down a bill appointing a commission with drastic powers,

"Therefore be it resolved, that, while acknowledging the forward step, the Canadian Council of Agriculture reiterates its request that provision be made for the necessary funds, for purchase or lease, as nothing short of absolute government ownership and operation will remedy existing evils."

The men who grow the grain will never believe in any system which allows that grain to pass through the hands of the elevator owners. The Western members of parliament who oppose government operation are not only disregarding the unanimous demand of the Western farmers, but are also assisting to put the Dominion government into a position where its reputation in the West will suffer. The Western people look to each Western member to throw aside party domination and to work in the interests of his constituents, and they look to the Dominion government to protect them from further robbery at the terminals.

A BROAD MINDED MAN

F. W. Thompson, general manager of the Ogilvie Milling Co., Montreal, has been studying the reciprocal tariff arrangements more closely recently and has given an interview to the Financial Post in which he opposes reciprocity. In this interview he makes the following statement:

"It has been stated that the object of this treaty is to satisfy a certain section of our Northwest farmers. Anyone familiar with the literature and arguments issued by the Grain Growers' Association, more particularly through the medium of the Grain Growers' Guide, cannot but be impressed with the highly exaggerated and unreasonable statements which they make against all vested interests other than their own, and it is equally true that a very large proportion of the members of this association will not support any such revolutionary legislation."

It is evident that Mr. Thompson is beginning to pay considerable attention to the Grain Growers. It is of course a part of the game of the "interests" with which Mr. Thompson is associated to discredit The Guide and the leading Grain Growers as much as possible. He says that the statements in The Guide are "exaggerated" and "unreasonable." Yet Mr. Thompson opposes reciprocity for the mere purpose of increasing the profits of the Ogilvie Milling Co., and expects people to believe he is entirely unbiased. Everything the Grain Growers do and say is "unreasonable," but everything Mr. Thompson does is the act of a broad-minded Canadian. We would suggest to Mr. Thompson, while he is on the subject, that he explain how his company can haul Winnipeg-made flour for 4,000 miles and sell it in Britain cheaper than in Winnipeg. He might also explain how much more competition reciprocity will bring and that Ogilvies will be compelled to pay nearer the milling value for wheat. We shall be glad to give Mr. Thompson plenty of space in The Guide and hope he will use it. Until he does he should not use other journals to libel The Guide.

One of the features of the farmers' conventions in the three provinces this winter has been the prominent and fair reports of the proceedings in the Western daily papers. The important position to which the farmers' organizations have risen involves added responsibility. The world is now watching and it behooves the leaders to see that business is conducted with the dignity which has characterized it in the past.

CANADIAN COUNCIL ON RECIPROCITY

The reciprocal tariff agreement is coming in for a great deal of criticism all over the world. There is strenuous opposition being made to it in certain portions of Canada. No doubt the wide measure of free trade in the agreement is due to the demands of the farmers on December 16, 1910. The farmers are satisfied with the agreement as far as it goes, and want to see it ratified by parliament. The Canadian Council of Agriculture in Regina last week passed the following resolution:

"That while we regret that the said proposals do not provide for free trade in agricultural implements, nor any material lowering of the customs duties on other commodities, we urge the parliament of Canada to ratify the said agreement at the present session, and further, we would respectfully urge parliament to increase the preference given in our customs tariff to British goods to 50 per cent. of the general tariff during the present session of parliament, a general reduction in customs duties on goods not largely imported from Great Britain, and that agricultural implements be placed on the free list in order to relieve the tax imposed upon consumers by customs duties."

Even after the agreement is ratified there is nothing to prevent placing agricultural implements on the free list, nor in fact to interfere with lowering the tariff in any way. The British Preference may be increased to fifty per cent. without interfering with United States. The United States tariff law now has a standing offer of free trade in farm implements to any country that will reciprocate. Canada should reciprocate. Now let us watch the members of parliament and see how many of them want to give the producers and consumers relief from the protectionist system. R. L. Borden made the mistake of his political career last Thursday when in the House of Commons he opposed the reciprocal tariff agreement entirely. He certainly will not have the unqualified support of the Western members of the so-called Conservative party in such a course. Mr. Borden, however, practically endorsed the demands of the Ottawa delegation in regard to terminal elevators, chilled meat industry and the Hudson's Bay Railway. On the other hand the government has not yet shown its willingness to grant these three demands but has gone part way towards the farmers' tariff demands. Between the two political machines the common people stand to suffer every time. Nothing more is needed to convince the Western people that they must pledge their candidates at the next election. By organizing and standing firmly for the Ottawa platform of December 16, 1910, the people of the West can send a solid contingent to the House of Commons at the next election who will support their demands.

THE STEEL BOUNTIES

Strenuous efforts are being made by the steel magnates of Nova Scotia to secure a renewal of the huge bounties that have been paid to them during the past fifteen years. The steel magnates have been busy around Ottawa lately and reports are that they have been very familiar with the politicians. When a Canadian industry that has received the millions from the public treasury that have been given to the steel industry, cannot get along without more nursing then it is time for it to die. Surely no government that has refused the demands of the organized farmers will permit the wealthy steel interests to feed from the public treasury any longer. Canadian people cannot afford to pay twice the cost of manufacturing steel merely to be patriotic.

The manufacturers and other tariff beneficiaries say the farmers should tend to farming and leave the tariff alone. How about reversing the advice. If it is good it should work both ways.

DIRECT LEGISLATION

There are few people in Canada today who more fully realize the need of Direct Legislation than the farmers of the Prairie Provinces. They have been studying the subject very carefully for the past two years and it has now become an important plank in the platform of the three farmers' associations. Direct Legislation is also receiving the support of all thinking people in the other walks of Western life. It has come to be generally recognized that the final power in all legislation should forever reside in the people themselves. We will always need our legislatures and they will always have a great work to perform. The work of the legislatures will become more important and more satisfactory when the people have all real power in their own hands. On Tuesday the Direct Legislation League of Manitoba met the premier of that province and requested his government to introduce legislation providing for the Initiative and Referendum. Possibly they will not get what they asked for at the present session, but Premier Roblin has publicly expressed his appreciation of the Initiative and Referendum, and will no doubt give effect to it as soon as the popular demand is sufficiently strong. The only way to make a success of any great reform movement is to educate the people to a sense of the need of that reform. That is being done in the West today, and as each year the work of education is carried on, there can be but one ending—success.

ONLY NATURAL

According to an interview published in the Monetary Times, Mr. Charles R. Hosmer does not like the reciprocity agreement. He says:

"Everyone from the Atlantic to the Pacific is prosperous and contented. There is insufficient labor to carry on the work of the railways and the agricultural sections of the Dominion. Our towns and cities are going ahead by leaps and bounds. The credit of our Dominion, our provinces and our municipalities is, without exception, of the best in the money markets of the world. Why not let well enough alone?"

Who is Mr. Hosmer? President of the Ogilvie Milling Co., director Canadian Pacific Railway, director Bank of Montreal, and director of nearly thirty other vast financial institutions. Certainly he is opposed to any freedom of trade. All the big financial interests are opposed to any system which will take any money out of their pockets and give it to the people.

The Unofficial Organ of the Winnipeg Smart Set has recently been devoting itself to what it is pleased to designate the "Grain Growers' Grouch." In this it supports the organ of the Western retail merchants in telling the farmers to learn more about farming and to keep off of economic questions. The duty of the farmer, according to this new authority, is to produce food for the nation and allow the special privileged classes to do the legislating—for their own benefit. No doubt the readers of this journal, in their palatial Winnipeg homes, enjoy the sentiment, but they will find that the "man who pays" is going to have a say in the way he pays.

Prospects now seem to be that the American congress will ratify the reciprocal tariff and that the consumers of the two neighboring nations will benefit. It is a good step forward towards economic freedom which is demanded by the majority of the people in both countries.

Day by day the feeling is spreading throughout Canada that the payment of tribute to special privileged classes must terminate. The tariff must be brought low and be followed by regulation of public service corporations.

Regina Convention Papers

The following address was rendered at the Regina convention by F. M. Gates, of Fillmore, president of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association:

The occasion of the tenth annual meeting of our association finds it in an increasingly flourishing condition; stronger, more united and more determined to achieve those things which will benefit ourselves, our homes and our country.

The season of 1910 may be classed as good, though, as is to be expected in a province embracing so large an area as ours, the yield varied according to the rainfall; the price obtaining for the leading grains makes it a remunerative year and sustains our trade in the country of our adoption.

One feature, which the experience of the past year emphasizes, is the futility of haphazard methods of cultivation and the necessity, and following success, of thorough farming. The financial situation shows easier conditions and there exists a spirit of healthy confidence which spells progress in all industries and a firmness untainted by undue speculation or boom.

We were all sorry to learn of the serious illness of our Honorary President, E. N. Hopkins, and we rejoice that he is now convalescent, though absent in a warmer clime.

The Elevator Commission

At the time of our last convention the government had arranged for an elevator commission and had undertaken to give our association ample representation thereon. They appointed Messrs. Langley and Green, and your directors, on being called together, passed a resolution endorsing the appointment of those two members, who have already on previous occasions represented our association at Ottawa and Regina. That commission has completed its work and the report is in your hands. Owing to the delay in issuing this report your executive decided to leave a pronouncement upon it to this convention when the subject can be discussed thoroughly, and any action decided upon be authoritative and unquestionable.

This course is the more desirable, in as much as the proposals, laid before the commission by your executive in a lengthy and carefully prepared memorandum, are declared to be impracticable, and other proposals, of an entirely different nature, are put forward as a remedy for the evils complained of. These other proposals are embodied in a bill which is now before the legislature of the province and this is your opportunity to declare in favor of or against it, or to make such recommendations in respect of it as you may deem wise and desirable.

Advantage was taken of the opportunity afforded by the visit of the Dominion premier to impress upon him the views of our members in regard to those public questions which peculiarly affect us as grain growers. The manner in which this was done was particularly effective and the results were seen in the increased interest taken in our association by the world at large and by our own members.

Canadian Council

The formation of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, which was consummated at Prince Albert and in which our association readily joined, has been amply justified by the notable results achieved in unifying the delegation to Ottawa, which proved that the farmers of this Dominion are broad-minded enough to take common ground for the general good. Without question it was heavy shot that was broad-sided into the ship of state at Ottawa and not without effect. But you must remember the first shot does not mean the end of the struggle; the guns must be re-loaded and re-fired, you must make sure that your ammunition is sound.

I congratulate you upon the influence which the representations made to the Dominion government evidently exerted in directing the trend of negotiations with the United States. The statement made by Mr. Fielding, while

The Tenth Annual Convention of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association was held at Regina, February 7, 8 and 9

President's Address

disappointing in that the reduction of duty on agricultural implements is trivial, cannot but be regarded favorably by the agriculturalists of this province. It is distinctly a step forward and at least establishes that changes are both necessary and possible. You may be trusted not to forget that there are other questions still open, and not to relax effort to accomplish a satisfactory settlement of them.

The resolutions you passed at Prince Albert were submitted to the government concerned. In the case of those referring to provincial matters Mr. Hawkes had a personal interview with the premier, a report of which will be made to you later by Mr. Hawkes.

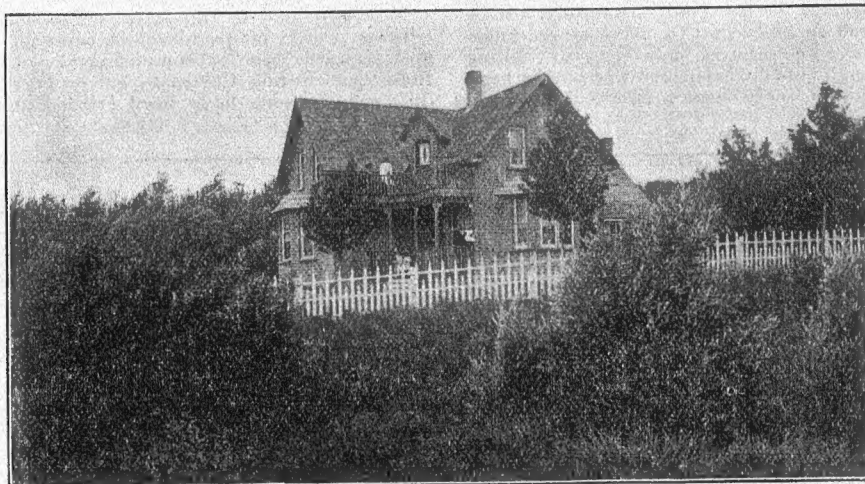
Motions to Be Considered

Motions will be submitted to you having for their object the facilitating the business of conventions and the creation

advantage, the need is for men of vigor, men of broad mind and men who are in a position to devote a considerable amount of time to the association. Such men exist among us and it is your task to discover them.

Under Mr. Green's able direction organization work has made steady progress, as will be shown in his report. An experiment was made in holding district meetings in the fall, preceded by a conference of directors at over thirty points throughout the province, which proved fairly successful and if put upon a permanent basis may be expected to develop even better attendance and interest. The life membership is steadily growing and cannot be too forcibly urged on those of our members who are in a position to take it up.

As our finances warrant, organization needs to be pushed with greater vigor



Home of G. Cole, Elkhorn, Man.

of district councils, as with the growth of the association it will shortly become impossible to obtain a satisfactory expression of views from the large assemblage which would result from the present basis of representation, namely, 1 delegate for every 10 members.

I commend to your careful consideration the task of selecting officers for the ensuing year. Personally I have served on your executive for five years and feel that the introduction of some fresh blood might be beneficial. At the present stage, when the spirit of progress is active and the disposition is strongly developed to sink political affinities and co-operate for the general

than ever. There is more and more and more necessity, when our program is so ambitious to have the support of all farmers, and I appeal to our members, whether officers of an association or not, to make every effort to enlist those of their neighbors who are still out of the ranks.

In conclusion I desire to thank the men who have actively helped our cause during the past year and especially those members who have been associated with me on the executive and from whom I have received the greatest help and kindness. May this year prove to you all a year of prosperity and real progress.

Secretary's Report

The following report of the secretary-treasurer and organizer of the S. G. G. A. was presented to the Regina convention by F. W. Green:—

As I endeavor to present to you my second annual report, after serving you for nearly two years as organizer and one and one-half as secretary-treasurer pro

tem. I say, "pro tem" because I have already held these positions very much longer than I anticipated when taking the office, and as this is most likely the last time I shall address you, at least in this capacity, I crave your indulgence in what may seem a somewhat lengthy and wandering report in order that it

may clearly appear what I, at least, have been aiming at.

This office, as you are aware, carries as per the Constitution, section No. 21, the office and power of managing director, throwing more power in the hands of, and responsibility on the shoulders of, this, possibly, than any other official. You will doubtless agree with me that it is getting to be a more increasingly difficult office to fill as the association grows in numbers and importance and the questions it is engaged in become more numerous and intricate; requiring more time, patience and wisdom on the part of the person holding the office. In fact, practically all my time has been given to it since I was appointed.

The work on the Elevator commission this year, which your directors thought I should take on also, and on which I did my best, made the whole office extremely difficult and arduous. I mention this because many new delegates may be here to-day who perhaps do not fully realize what this particular official has to perform.

Growth of Association

I should like first to give you a few facts as to our growth. At the second annual meeting of this association the paid-up membership was eight hundred and fifty-two. At the fourth held in Regina, Dec. 1904, we had nine hundred and forty-two members. At the fifth held in Moose Jaw we had fourteen hundred and thirty-four members. At the sixth held in Regina, 1907, we had one thousand nine hundred and sixty-one. At the seventh held in Saskatoon, 1908, we had one thousand nine hundred and sixty-two. At the eighth held in Weyburn, Feb. 1909, the membership had risen to three thousand one hundred and thirty-six. Shortly after this I was appointed as organizer. I knew nothing of such work, but started as best I might. I was immediately notified by the secretary that there were no funds available for the work. In August of the same year the secretary resigned because of ill health and pressure of private business, and I was appointed to fill his place as secretary-treasurer. The books came to me without a cent of cash in the treasury, and between three and five hundred dollars of outstanding accounts. At the end of that year, 1909, we had gained in membership until we had nearly six thousand, had paid off the debts, and had a cash balance in the treasury of \$1225.15. This year we have added to these some four thousand new members, this being more than the number ever attained in all the eight years of previous operations, and we had a cash balance in our treasury, Dec. 31st, 1910, of over \$4,000. Also close to \$7000 in the trust fund. Add to this our office equipment, and we are to-day worth in cash close to \$13,000 with a paid-up membership of over ten thousand. For all this I think I may be pardoned for taking this opportunity of thanking the many large-hearted men; yes, and women too, for I believe many of them have helped; and especially the officers of the central and different local associations, and others who have worked faithfully as members, and to whom the present splendid status of this association is largely due.

I am quite well aware, however, that this is a small showing in the eyes of manufacturers, boards of trade, lumber dealers, and licensed victuallers associations, who have much more money and larger membership fees; but they should remember that we, the pioneers, settling up the land started in many instances with nothing but a bare homestead, having the land to break up, stable to build, wells to dig. Plodding alone, the only partner being the elements, and years of waiting for success. Meantime these different institutions, headed by cunning, trained business men, with plenty of capital, were selling goods; it may be lumber, groceries, shoes, clothes, implements, and in some few cases, tobacco from behind a high protective tariff wall; while during this same period of struggling, testing, experimenting and waiting, our members were selling their product in an open competitive market, and often having hardly enough left to pay for a membership in our association.

Need Permanent Organization

These and other things fully convinced me that we farmers need, and the country

Direct Legislation: or The Initiative and Referendum

What It Is and Why We Need It

All over Western Canada the people are asking for information on Direct Legislation. This little booklet of 36 pages by R. L. Scott tells the whole story. Every man interested in Direct Legislation should buy from 25 to 100 copies of this booklet and distribute them among his friends. They will be sent to any address for 5c each, post paid, or 25 copies for a dollar. If you want only one, send for it. If you want a large number of copies to be distributed, send in the names and addresses with your money, and the booklets will be mailed direct to any names desired. Direct Legislation is one of the greatest needs of the time, and no man can afford to be without a copy of this booklet. They are kept in stock in The Guide office and will be sent promptly by return mail.

BOOK DEPARTMENT - - GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG

needs, a permanent farmers' organization. This is why, and only why, I have attempted to serve you as well as ability would permit. I have planned for a permanent institution, and that is why we introduced the life membership plan. I am not altogether satisfied with the way this has been taken hold of, although we have doubled our life membership this year. I have always wanted to make sure of this fund, which is really nothing but advance fees. That it shall be absolutely safeguarded and preserved in its integrity. That by no means can it be molested or seized by any ruthless hand, but will be a life fund in deed and truth. I have thought that the man who could be instrumental in laying the foundation of a permanent farmers' organizational structure, something with life in it, that would grow and grow, would do a work of which one might well be proud, though it took a life time. It is admittedly a large task, for most people say that it cannot be done. Still we are doing it. I believe in it, and I think there are many farmers who could afford at once to put back into this association \$12.00 at least of the money it has already earned for them. They owe it to the institution, and there are others who should do it for the increased force and stability it would give to the continuance of the good work thus far so splendidly carried on. The extent and proportions which the association will in future assume will depend on you.

Many have thought that we need an increased staff. That we are ready now for extensive operations. Last year I suggested that we should have a trade agent to study and secure reliable data regarding matters of trade, freights, cost of goods, effect on us of the tariff, etc. Also that we should have a man at the sittings of our legislators and keep tab on what is going on. That we should have a solicitor for our organization, to give us advice on the many matters we have now to deal with. To provide for these things several have offered to give sums of money varying from \$5.00 to \$50.00 per year. Personally I wanted to see the fund in sight before going in deep into anything that takes money. That is why I wanted to get a fund ahead. We have now opened a separate account and have \$750 in it. We call it the "Emergency Fund," and the association is now prepared to receive special donations to be used for special purposes as your executive may direct. We may at any time want to engage in some work which would be a serious drain on our regular funds. Our rivals also will respect us just as well when we have a good bank account. So that those who do not care so much for providing continuity and permanence as per the life membership, or who want to do more than that by way of finance, and those who want to do things more rapidly now, may donate or bequeath to this emergency fund, and it is one which I heartily recommend to your kind consideration. There is work for all. Those who can only pay little can do so by the annual fee. Those who can do much have an opening in this emergency fund. There can, however, be no real permanent progress without a strong permanent progressive body of control, and centre of activity, and those who think so should do all possible for the life fund. A central body is like the engine to the boiler. A large aggregation of locals without a powerful and intelligent central is like to a boiler without an engine, and a central without locals, or dull inactive locals, is like an engine without a boiler. Either of these apart, disconnected and disorganized are useless. There is a necessity for our getting out of the begging, cringing attitude regarding finance. We must have a good fund on hand.

Should be Independent

Let our members also get stripped of party political affiliation. Clean, independent, ready without prejudice to deal with all questions on their merits. Such an organization well equipped with funds, with this dominant spirit of independence will compel the changes needed. This kind of organizing and political stripping is simply getting ready to do business. Nothing kills our influence quicker than to have a few old party politicians trying to use this association as a stepping stone for party advantage or personal ends. They are continually either trying to work a game themselves or squinting around for fear the other side will.

We have already acquired considerable prestige. We cannot afford to lose this

by reckless, inconsiderate action. Such a course would be more disastrous to us and to others now, and less easily pardoned than when in our infancy. Individuals may use flying machines and do a soaring, gliding evolution, but the association will do well to keep close to mother Earth, and avoid a wrecking, somersaulting finish in a final plunge like many recent daring aviators. We cannot afford risky stunts. Much has been spent in reaching our present eminence, and much depends on a continuance of our success. Just now several different powerful bodies seem ready to open their doors to us. Showing signs of being ready to consult with us. Our opportunity is broadening. Other organizations and powers as well as ourselves are realizing that something is really wrong with basic principles in our institutional construction, and there are men with minds everywhere trying to find a solution, meanwhile keeping up the competitive conflict until a halt may be safely called and an armistice declared. They know this armed conflict cannot be indefinitely continued. This is true from our national armament down to our church, class and association rivalries. There are good men in all classes, and some good in every individual. If we have to fight to a finish, our class need not fear once organized and educated to act in concert. However, we are ready for a conference when our rivals are. We require a trained staff of officers to meet them and present our case fairly, not bitterly. We must confer with our rivals, or fight until one or the other is conquered. To do this an association must hang together or be hung separately. It is good to know and to have others know that we farmers consider our calling worthy of equal consideration with others. That we only want a fair deal, and will

employ of powerful magnates are powerless and are held firmly in their grasp. Deliverance for them or by them is most unlikely. Most rich people are at ease and are satisfied with present conditions. A solution from these is equally hopeless. Who then is to be the deliverer? Plainly in some form or other the independent men on the land. How shall they register their united voice except through an association such as this?

I am sometimes asked whether our work is ended. I think there is only one answer to that. No, it is only just beginning. To me the call to organize, educate and co-operate is more clear, the duty more urgent, the object more grandly in view. We have it in our power to bring about a unification of Canadian yeomen, equipped with an intelligence and independence which shall be made so effective as to give to Canada greater blessings than her people have hitherto enjoyed, and so set an example for others. Let no man of us admit the craven feat that we are incapable of carrying on the unfinished task of our fathers, whose work was lasting and righteous. Ours also to endure. Our work as a race and nation is cut out for us. Carved in the rock of doom, and we are an important part of it. The duty call rings out in clarion tones to lead the world in a higher form of civilization than has heretofore prevailed. We have inherited liberty and with it we must establish justice, pure and undefiled, until it encircles the globe.

Organize, Educate, Act

Now the road to this is to organize, educate, think, plan and act in concert; and towards the accomplishment of these ends during the past year several different methods have been tried and

of men. Two meetings were arranged at each point, one intended to be a conference with the delegates and one a mass meeting, and were held at the points below mentioned.

Meetings Held

Robinson, Fletcher and Moffat at Strassburg, Hazelcliff and Nokomis. Green, Maharg and Lunning at Jasmin, Atwater, Saltcoats, Springside, Foam Lake. Lannigan, Dorrell and Noble at Zealandia, Outlook and Tugaskie. Green, Hawkes, Dorrell and Maharg at Bethune and Craik. Hawkes and Brown at Hanley, Lumsden, Tregarva and Grand Coulee. Dr. Hill and Evans at Phippen and Perdue. Tate, Partridge, Cockrell and Knox at Lashburn, North Battleford, Raddison, Melfort, Prince Albert. Green, Hawkes and Robinson at Milestone Estevan, Carnduff, Wawota and Moose Jaw.

This was not the success I expected it to be. I believe this plan has in it much to recommend it if properly taken hold of. Altogether much good work has been done by hundreds of large-hearted men throughout our ranks. Many mistakes have been made and much learned as previously mentioned. Since our last convention we have made the greatest progress in numerical strength of any one year in our history.

Compared with Manitoba's membership of

4408 in 1908	to our	3136 of that year
5574 in 1909	" "	3616 " " "
7550 in 1910	" "	10326 " " "

this shows that we at last compare favorably in numbers and have not so very much to learn in organization work from our sister province. Our membership has almost doubled, as we are only giving you the figures until the 31st of December. We have formed over one hundred new associations during the year, but I am sorry to say that about thirty-eight have died or failed to respond. You are aware that directors have been elected in previous years from each crop district, of which there are nine. This year several proposals have been talked over for improvement of organization work, and for the sake of convenience and to assist you, I have set forth the names of the associations in the following divisions:

- 1st—Organization districts.
- 2nd—Crop districts.
- 3rd—Federal constituencies.
- 4th—Provincial constituencies.

Much Work Needed

This will show you something of the magnitude of the work. I am sometimes told that I should visit each association at least twice a year. To do that I would have to reach two every day in the year, Sundays and holidays included, and travel some two thousand miles on each trip, as we have now on our lists some three hundred and sixty-five associations. You see the impossibility at once. It is no trouble to organize a branch. The difficulty is to keep it organized. To make it be a hive of activity, another regiment for our ranks. The question is not now to get hangers-on, but pushers. Not brawn, but brains. To get each member to realize he is a part of a great army or machine—a working factor. That the association offers him an opportunity to register his individuality in the phonograph of the Canadian nation. The seed is being sown like thistle-down. Would that the seed had the thistle root. But good seed has to be cared for, seemingly, or it will die. There must be a leaven, something to cause a rising life within. The best medium we have is The Guide. The next is a good local secretary. Traveling orators have not proved a success. Many things prevent good meetings. Storms, miscalculations, sickness, accident, other meetings clashing with our dates, difficulty in getting good men, lack of common ideal amongst them, giving too many different breeds of associations. The orator has to get within hearing of the audience or there will be no fire kindled; and sometimes the orator's fire is put out by the non-appearance of the crowd. Neither is a man who has more important business other than ours a good organizer for us. The best speakers are an interchange of local men between associations, and then district conferences to get your local leaders in touch with each other and central leaders. I advise

CANADA'S TARIFF LAWS

or "Where Industry leans on the Politician"

Every man, woman and child in Canada should be most deeply interested in this subject. "Sixty Years of Protection in Canada," by Edward Porritt, is the story of the tariff in Canada since 1846. Many regard the Tariff as a very dry and uninteresting subject. But Mr. Porritt takes out the dryness and makes it most interesting. Every farmer could spend a number of pleasant evenings with this book and at the same time have his eyes opened to the iniquity of the tariff laws of Canada. Every farmer would then understand why he has to pay out \$200 a year to support the manufacturers when he could buy the same articles cheaper elsewhere. The book contains 478 pages and is fully indexed. This book is kept in stock in The Guide office and will be sent promptly by return mail to any address, post paid, for \$1.50.

BOOK DEPARTMENT - - - GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG

stand for nothing less. Wanting no special privilege. Ready to pull on an even doubletree. We know we cannot act as if there were no others. Neither can things be just as they would be if we were not here. This is true of individuals, associations, nations and races. Our view cannot and must not be, and is not a purely mercenary one. We must have personal, associate, national and world vision. We must see the human family. It is this that will cause us to pay attention to others, and others to pay attention to us. Our proposals will be tried at the bar of public opinion of an impartial world. Our objects may be divided into two general classes. The one intended to have immediate visible operations. The other depending on a succession of measures having a gradual operation towards an ultimate goal. The first is self-protection; the goal that is best for all. This will give individuality and character to our institution.

Work for Farmers

Watching the rapid growth of urban population with its extremely rich and extremely poor, the organized evils and turbulent reeking unrest of the classes and masses, as one takes note of the pressure of organized capital on the classes, who in turn extort from the unorganized masses, one realizes there is a situation calling for some counteracting force possessing the ground-work of a sturdy independence, with a high moral purpose and sense of justice, capable of discerning evils and discovering remedies, with the nerve, will, power and determination to apply them. A jury arbitrator, if you will, between these people who are at war with each other; and whose rivalries are also oppressing us, I submit this arbitration devolves on the men on the land. City people who are in the

results watched for reaching the rank and file of our membership in organization and educational work. Last convention I outlined a series of organization districts. As some misunderstanding occurred over it, I will quote from last year's report. "Now I want to take advantage of your presence here to-day to arrange an interchange of men. I want you delegates to meet in the divisions I shall name, and lay out a series of meetings for the territory mentioned. Arrange dates and complete arrangements for the handling of speakers, so that the interchange of speakers may be arranged." I did not intend each division to start out on some plan of its own and run up a big bill of expense and send it in to the central for payment. I did not intend any expense to be charged to the central, but such as should be definitely arranged for. Neither is this now intended. I think I can clearly show you the wisdom of this. This was not given a fair trial because the rush did not permit us to carefully plan it out. This year, perhaps, we can do better, both in plan and accomplishment. This plan has in it much to recommend it.

Mr. Hawkes was sent out for two months attending special summer meetings, and he will report on his work. I also attempted to hold district conferences, thinking that the delegates would come in to them from the surrounding associations and consult with part of our directors who would meet them there, and then go out and do likewise with a number of smaller groups. The directorate and others that I thought could and would help met at Saskatoon, had several meetings, and then separated into groups of two and three and held conferences at some thirty-three points, covered in about ten days by six groups

regular meetings for locals, regular programs arranged, a local itinerary for speakers, subjects and committees arranged for a season's work at each local; men, women, boys and girls, all being utilized for their own and the general uplift and betterment. This has to come from within. There must be some few in a district who are hungry for improvement and willing to take the lead. There are many things I should like to say here, but time will not permit.

Keep Up Good Work

I should like, however, to see our whole association, the central and every integral part, complete and able to perform all the functions of an adult having head, hands, feet and heart, with eyes to see and ears to hear. Able to fight if necessary and reason or tactfully arbitrate in season. I trust you will see my drift and that the coming year your development will be not only in quantity but also in quality.

In closing let me say that during the year I have visited some thirty local associations. It was my privilege to attend one or two interesting meetings of the Manitoba elevator committee, the annual Grain Growers' Grain Co. meeting. I also attended the Mani-

toba and Alberta conventions, and the Dry Farming Congress at Spokane. These, with my visit to Winnipeg, Minneapolis, Kansas City and Chicago Grain Exchanges interviewing the leading men who deal in our grain at these points. The organizing for meeting Sir Wilfrid at nine points, my visit to the terminal elevators, where I was privileged to go with C. C. Castle and watch some of the proceedings re the weigh-up there. Finally our great Ottawa delegation in which I took an humble part. Add to this the matters involved in the elevator commission report, with all the regular work of our association, together with my position as editor of the Saskatchewan section of The Guide, has kept me fairly busy.

During this time I have frequently regretted my own limitations in many directions. It has been a strenuous year to me, but I do not regret it, as it has also been a great educational uplift. My own vision has been broadened and I trust some little service has been rendered to you. I feel quite sure that through the splendid opportunity presented to me by being permitted to fill this office I shall be able to render a better service in whatever particular spot the balance of my life may be spent.

Financial Statement

of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association as rendered by F. W. Green:—

RECEIPTS		EXPENDITURES	
Balance Jan. 1st, 1910	\$ 1226.15	Convention Expenses	\$ 102.25
Membership Fees	4820.80	Organization Expense	1368.85
Government Grant	500.00	Directors' Meeting	95.20
Grants from G. G. Co.	1450.00	Executive Meetings	299.25
Life Membership, \$2 revenue	892.00	Ottawa Expenses	387.15
Life Membership, interest	265.86	Grant to Canadian Council of Agriculture	100.00
Literature	106.78	Printing and Paper Subscrip.	716.34
Convention Reports	237.80	Office Expenses	162.73
Buttons	341.75	Postage	221.45
Interest on Deposits	121.00	Telephone and Telegraph	85.55
Com. on Guide Subscriptions	74.05	Exchange	20.69
Trial Guides (Received for)	75.65	Express	6.35
Donation from Robert Meighen	250.00	G. G. Buttons	488.49
		Life Membership Buttons	49.75
		Trial Guide Subs	97.10
		Rent, office	210.00
		Salaries	1790.00
		Transferred to Emergency Acct.	750.00
		Balance Jan. 1st, 1911	3410.69
	\$10361.84		\$10361.84

To this balance of \$3410.69 add the Emergency account of \$750.00, and you have a net balance of \$4160.69.

The following is the Auditor's report:

Balance from 1909	\$ 1226.15
Receipts, Cash Book, 1910	9292.64
Emergency Account from F. W. G.	250.00
	\$10768.79
Disbursements, 1910-	6608.10
Balance	\$4160.69
Jan. 4, 1911, Current Account	
Hitchcock & McCulloch	\$3716.04
Outstanding Cheques	305.35
	\$ 3410.69
Emergency Account	750.00
	\$4160.69

Audited and found correct

A. A. M. DALE, Chartered Accountant,
Moose Jaw, Sask., January 10th, 1911.

You will note that while the figures given above for the total receipts and disbursements are not the same as our figures, but that the balance is the same. This is because the report is condensed. For instance, the rebate made to two associations, as noted in the statement of fees, are given in the auditor's statement as expenditures, while in the statement we have deducted these rebates from the amount received from these associations, and entered the amount actually received from these associations. Another item appearing in both sides of the auditor's statement is the fees received for berths on the Ottawa Special. As the same amount was paid out as was received, this is not counted in our statement. This accounts for the difference in the figures. However, as stated before, you will note that the balance is the same, which fact verifies our statement.

Directors' Report

The following report of the executive and directors was rendered at the Regina convention:—

Your board of Directors and executive committee appointed by them beg leave to submit for your consideration the following report: The year just past has been a busy and very important one in the history of our association. Questions of great importance to our province, as well as to the whole of Canada, have been under consideration, and your board has endeavored to deal with those conscientiously and to the best of their ability at all times.

Immediately after the Prince Albert

convention your directors appointed E. A. Partridge, A. G. Hawkes, and J. A. Maharg as executive officers. F. W. Green was re-elected secretary-treasurer and organizer for the year. The directors wished to fix a salary for this office for the year. However, Mr. Green stated he did not wish them to do so. He preferred to be paid whatever they considered his services were worth at the end of the year. There were six executive and two directors' meetings held during the year.

Elevator Commission

The elevator commission was one of the first questions under consideration, that is, the appointment of the member



"It's Never Too Late to Learn."

Perhaps you have used paints and varnishes that have not been satisfactory and you wonder why. If you bought them because the price was low, that's probably the reason. The man who buys "cheap goods" to save money does not save it when buying paints. Paints, varnishes, stains and enamels which are cheap in price usually lack something—durability or spreading and covering qualities. You can't make good paint without putting good raw materials into it—and they cost money. It is wiser to buy a paint that has quality back of it; you will get twice the wear out of it that you would from a cheap paint. Go to the S-W dealer in your town to get paint satisfaction.

The Little Paint Man.

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS & VARNISHES



Sherwin-Williams Paint, Prepared (SWP) is made from pure white lead, pure zinc, pure linseed oil, and the necessary pigments and driers.

Sherwin-Williams Varnishes are made from the best gums, pure linseed oil, pure turpentine, and thoroughly filtered and aged.



THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.
MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER



of same. After considerable correspondence and delay the personnel of the commission was made known to the executive. Immediately after a full board meeting of the directors was called to consider the same. All correspondence between Hon. Walter Scott and the secretary was read and fully considered. Considerable discussion took place as to the merits of the personnel of the commission. Mr. Green and Mr. Langley only pointed to their past record and stated that they did not wish to act on the commission unless the board expressed a wish that they should do so. After considerable discussion the following resolution was moved by F. C. Tate and seconded by George Boerma, and was passed unanimously:—
"That we, the board of directors of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association are pleased to note that the government have invited Mr. Geo. Langley and Mr. F. W. Green to serve on the elevator commission, and we unanimously and sincerely hope that they will accept the position."

A memorandum was presented to the elevator commission in reference to the scope of the investigation. Your executive also laid a plan for provincial ownership. The report of the elevator commission is now in your hands and we ask you to give it your most careful and unbiased consideration.

Railway Claims

Several complaints were received in regard to non-payments in regard to stock killed, losses by fire, etc., which will be dealt with in the secretary's report. The resolutions of last convention were forwarded according to your instructions. A delegation consisting of President Gates and Mr. Hawkes waited on Premier Scott in reference to resolutions sent his government. A report of this interview will be given you.

Re the Hudson's Bay Railway. Owing to conflicting statements being circulated through the West in reference to government construction of the Hudson's Bay Railway, the following resolution was passed: "That this association express their confidence in the definite assurance given by the minister of railways, Hon. Mr. Graham, that the construction would not be postponed or abandoned." However, at a subsequent meeting the following resolution was ordered to be forwarded to the Dominion government and the press: "That while in the face of the

assurance of the Hon. Mr. Graham minister of railways, given on the floor of parliament some time ago, our executive felt it their duty to express confidence in the declaration of the federal government as to the speedy construction of the H. B. Railway, later developments in the form of a totally inadequate appropriation for the carrying on of the work makes it necessary for us on behalf of the many thousand members of our association to protest most vigorously against such a flagrant breach of faith in a matter so vitally affecting the welfare of the whole population of Western Canada." We received a reply from the government stating that they had no intention of departing from the stand previously taken. There has been very little done towards the construction of the road as yet, but we have the assurance of the premier that it will be built as speedily as possible by the government, and also that it will be owned in perpetuity by them. The matter of operation was left in abeyance.

Several requests have been received to have our work printed in the German, French and other languages. In regard to this matter, the president and Mr. Hawkes were asked to have some of our work translated and printed in the German and French periodicals. At a subsequent meeting they reported being successful in getting same done. There was also a committee consisting of Mr. Dorrell, Thos. Cockrell and J. C. Hunter appointed at the Saskatoon conference to enquire into this matter. We expect they will report progress to you.

The attention of the warehouse commissioner was drawn to the fact that using the loading platform for loading stock makes it very inconvenient for loading grain. He was asked to have separate platforms erected where requested and found necessary.

Premier's Western Trip

As soon as your executive were assured that Sir Wilfrid Laurier would tour our province, steps were immediately taken to lay before him our views on matters we considered of vital importance to our province and to the Dominion as a whole. Acting on this your executive met him in Regina. Arrangements were previously made so that everywhere Sir Wilfrid set foot on Saskatchewan soil he was met by a strong delegation of Grain Growers,

Continued on Page 13

Agricultural Societies' Convention

The annual convention of Saskatchewan Agricultural Societies opened in the Regina city hall January 31 and, following the registration of delegates, an interesting review of the work of the agricultural societies was given by F. Hedley Auld. During the year, said Mr. Auld, the agricultural societies had passed through a season which in many respects was trying. While the crops in some parts were good in others they were bad. It was gratifying, however, to see that the societies were doing excellent work. In 1909 there were seventy-two societies at work and the number had grown in 1910 to seventy-seven. During the last twelve months, our hundred and forty-one public meetings had been held in the province. Spring stallion shows were held to the number of nine during the year, an increase of one over the previous year. The entries numbered 112 and prizes to the extent of \$1,188 were offered, \$638 being paid. Growing competitions were not so good during the last year as in the past. Forty competitions were held in the field and standing grain competitions, which number was not so large as that of 1909. The difference was due to the fact that many of the associations who held competitions in 1909 were not favored with as bountiful crops as last year.

One of the biggest things in the life of societies at the present time, said Mr. Auld, was the holding of the annual exhibitions. During 1910 seventy-seven societies held summer fairs. Sixty-five societies reported the number of entries last year, the number totaling 38,040 as compared with 37,010 in 1909. In the fourteen stock judging competitions held in 1910 there were 153 entries with prizes offered aggregating 275. Fifty societies held seed fairs, in addition to two held by the Grain Growers' Associations; two by farmers' clubs, and one by a board of trade, making a total of fifty-five for the year, which was a record for all the provinces of the Dominion. In his closing remarks, Mr. Auld paid a tribute to the late George Mutch, who was a familiar figure at all exhibitions and competitions throughout the province.

Should Own Grounds

J. K. Miller of Saltcoats, then delivered a clear, concise discourse "On the benefits to an agricultural society from owning buildings and grounds. Suitable types of buildings and financing the purchase of grounds." "Where a society has grounds," he said, "an admission fee may be charged, and that is one source of revenue." Saltcoats society last year realized \$173 on gate receipts. Mr. Miller here pointed out that having owned buildings was a great inducement to exhibitors to bring out valuable stock, thus bringing out the educative features of a show, which should be one of the principal objects of the society. Where there were no buildings, farmers and stockmen did not care to subject their animals to the inclemencies of the weather, and often it diminished the prestige of the society. Where there were no grounds, it was impossible to expect good exhibits. Here the speaker cited several instances of societies that have been in existence for years and as yet do not own buildings or land. Such societies in his opinion, should not receive grants from the government.

A show with a reputation was a great factor in helping the progress of the town or district, as it would advertise it. In commencing to build, Mr. Miller said that the society should have a definite plan in mind and build accordingly. If they did not do this, they would waste money and eventually have to tear down or remove their buildings. He then followed with an explanation of the securing of the grounds at Saltcoats. They allowed the people to use these as a recreation ground and there was some revenue. Mr. Miller also showed the plans of the grounds and the buildings of the Saltcoats Agricultural society, and answered numerous questions put to him by his interested hearers.

Financing the Society

Mr. Kerr, of Watson, followed with a paper on "Financing the society." Under the title of "The Purpose of Good Farming Competitions and Methods of Conducting Them," an interesting address was given by Prof. John Bracken. "The objects of good farming competitions,"

Delegates from the various Agricultural Societies of Saskatchewan met in Convention at Regina, January 31 to February 3

said the professor, were first good farming, and second finding out the best methods of good farming, and giving the widest publicity to them. Upon the knowledge possessed of good farming rested the success of competition. A good farmer was a man who after providing a suitable home for his family did three things. First, he made his business pay a reasonable profit; second, he kept his farm reasonably free from weeds; third, he maintained the fertility of the soil. It had been said that the best production of the farm was not wheat but the man. In the West we were apt to forget this side of the question altogether. The professor continued, that in good farming competitions attention would be given to the home and to its effects. As to the home, the points that would be taken into consideration would be location, with respect to sanitation, water supply, etc.

A short address was given by Mr. Dorell, of Moose Jaw, on the same subject, drawing attention to the fact that the Royal Agricultural Society of England had for some years past carried on "good farming" competitions. He was glad to see that the Saskatchewan

too, they had badges made for distribution at the fairs. The directors so arranged matters that at every social event or public meeting, some of their number were present, wearing the badge of the society. In this way the Agricultural society received an advertisement.

Instruction and entertainment were agreeably mingled at the Tuesday evening session of the convention, which tested the capacity of the city hall to the limit. At eight o'clock the premier took the chair, supported on the platform by the Hon. W. R. Motherwell, minister of agriculture, Dean Rutherford, head of the Agricultural college, Mayor McAra, and some members of the Women's Council. An orchestra was in attendance and they interspersed the program of speeches with some pleasing musical numbers.

Premier Scott's Address

After a few words in commendation of the program, Premier Scott addressed himself to the purposes of the convention. It was, he remarked, the first held under the auspices of the provincial University, and he gave an inkling of the scope of the activities which it was intended, and

with. Mr. Scott presented figures which he had obtained from officials of the agricultural department as follows:

In the summer of 1905 there were four creameries in operation in the province, and they manufactured a total of 223,474 pounds of butter. In the corresponding period of last year, seven creameries manufactured 462,000 pounds of butter. In 1905 there were in the province, thirty-three agriculture societies; in 1910 the thirty-three had grown to seventy-eight. The grants paid by the government in 1905 to those thirty-three societies totalled roundly \$11,000. The grants paid in 1909 more than a year ago—all the grants of 1910, he thought, had been paid—totalled \$40,000. In 1905 fifty educational meetings were held in various parts of the province; in 1910 two hundred were held. Several other forms of educational work had come into general use in the period since 1905, such as plowing matches, standing field competitions, stock judging competitions, spring stallion shows and seed fairs. In 1910 the amounts paid to students at Eastern agricultural colleges amounted to \$2,950 for agricultural scholarships, and \$600 for domestic science scholarships to ladies. Premier Scott concluded by stating that he hoped the time would come before very long when not only in the Provincial Agricultural college but in the Normal school, the high schools, and practically all the public schools in the province, would give practical instruction to the children in that very important matter of the study of agriculture.

Mayor's Welcome

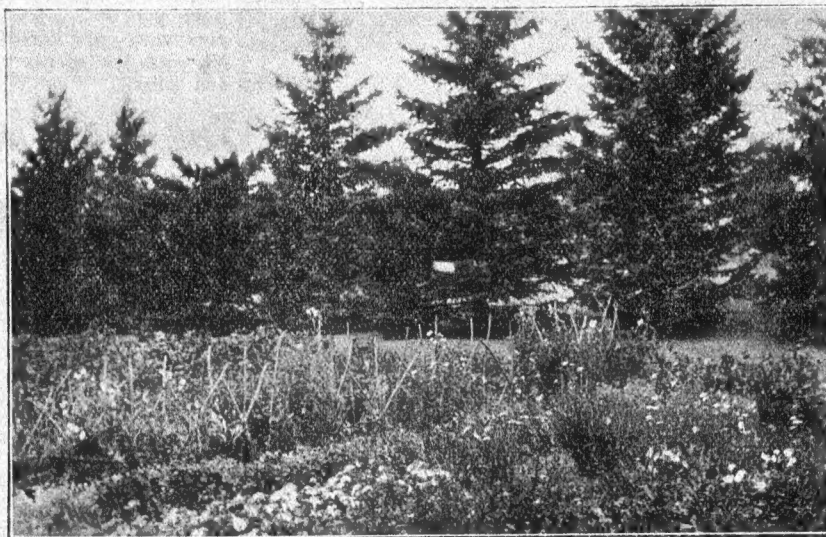
Following Premier Scott, Mayor McAra extended a hearty welcome to the delegates and expressed, on behalf of the citizens, their particular pleasure in having their first convention under the auspices of the Agricultural college conducted in Regina. He trusted their stay would not only be profitable but pleasant. His worship spoke of the convention as a striking example of thorough organization, and compared the present with the comparatively recent past as indicating the immense strides that had been made in the development of agriculture life in the province. Mr. McAra paid a passing tribute to Mr. Angus McKay, superintendent of the experimental farm at Indian Head. There was no man in Western Canada to whom agricultural interests owed a greater debt.

The next speaker was the Hon. W. R. Motherwell, minister of agriculture, who welcomed the delegates and pointed out the aims of the government in respect to agriculture for the future. Dean Rutherford followed, and in a brief address expressed on behalf of the University and College of Agriculture and his colleagues associated with him a hearty welcome to the delegates at that, the first gathering held under the auspices of that institution.

Extension Work

Regarding the extension work carried on under the auspices of the college, Dean Rutherford stated that the societies should materially assist in bringing about greater returns from the soil. Huxley had said that he could not raise as much wheat as Jethro Towe, but he could tell Jethro Towe how to raise more wheat. The great aim of the college was to make conditions better for homes in this province. In this respect he wanted to see Saskatchewan stand out distinctly. He believed that great good could be accomplished by the active sympathy and co-operation of the women of the province. "We want," continued the Dean, "to make Saskatchewan better for the boys and girls." A year from now he trusted that he would be looking into the faces of an audience at least half as large as the one he was addressing composed of sons and daughters of the farmers in attendance at the Agricultural college at Saskatoon.

Mrs. McClung of Manitou, then rendered a most pleasing reading from the book of which she is the author, "The Second Chance." An interesting feature of the evening was the "Farmers' Club" demonstration by members of the Bladworth Agricultural society. This included a number of interesting papers, as well as musical selections of considerable merit, the whole concluding with an excellent presentation of the trial scene from "The Merchant of Venice."



Transplanted native Spruce. These trees make excellent wind breaks

government was following out the idea. In England, the farmers were visited three times a year, October, May, and July, and reports were made of the various conditions found on the farm.

Society Accounts

F. Hedley Auld then gave a short address on "Agricultural society accounts." This was, said Mr. Auld, a very important subject. It was a matter of regret to find that many secretaries used their books for the purpose of not only entering accounts, but also for the purpose of entering up special notes in regard to matters affecting the society. When a new secretary came into office, it was almost impossible to transfer the books over to him. One of the first duties of the secretary was to prepare a proper system of accounts, that would fit into the conditions to be found in the province. Mr. Auld then dealt briefly with the style of books suggested by the department stating that he would be glad at any time to discuss the question with those interested.

"Publicity as a factor in Agricultural society's work," was the subject of an address by R. Mickle Crowe. The speaker, who is the secretary of the Windthorst Agricultural society, explained the manner in which he had been chosen to speak on the topic. Mr. Crowe said that within three months of the birth of his society they ran a summer fair. They had a full page advertisement in the local paper and found that it paid them immensely. One of the best advertisements of the society, continued Mr. Crowe, was the work of the directors and the officials. The picture of the directors working in their shirt sleeves at the exhibition grounds preparing for the fair was a magnificent advertisement. Then,

expected that the University should have. It was intended and expected and they had proof of it, that Saskatchewan University should come close to the daily lives of every person in the province. It was further expected and intended—and he was satisfied that it would fulfil the function—to come close to the work and the daily life of practically every person in the province.

Reference to Reciprocity

While the purpose of the convention was not political, he was satisfied that in a meeting composed of the representative agriculturists of the great agriculture province, it would be deemed strange if no reference were made to the exceedingly important announcement which came simultaneously from the capitals of Canada and the United States, a short time ago. With regard to the new arrangement for lessening the restrictions of trade between those two great countries, the arrangement had been entered into between the respective governments of those countries and now had to be submitted to the parliaments of the United States and Canada. "I do not propose," the premier went on, "to pay any reference to detail, but I wish to say on my own behalf, expressing a personal opinion, that this is the greatest proposed measure of the favorable character effecting the Dominion of Canada, which has been brought up for actual discussion since the time of the Canadian confederation."

Figures Spell Progress

Notwithstanding the drawback of trade restriction and otherwise, considerable advance had been made in the province with regard to the subject which that convention was particularly concerned

Farmers' Clubs

Wednesday morning's session commenced with an interesting discussion on "Farmers' Clubs," by F. Hedley Auld. A. F. Mantle then followed, his subject being "Should judges explain their reasons for making awards." Mr. Mantle confined his remarks principally to the summer fair. "In former days," said Mr. Mantle, "judges were not trained." They were men who lived and grew up with live stock, and in many cases were very competent as judges, but as they had not been trained in the art of expressing themselves, it was a difficult thing for them to state just why one animal was better than another. In the second place," continued Mr. Mantle, "the judge's reasons for giving certain rewards will be liable to be followed by severe criticism. Thus the fair would lose a great deal of its dignity. Again, exhibitors, whether they lose or not, are not anxious to have their stock criticised. Further, it was not feasible for the simple reason that the time was short and the judges were overworked." He said, however, it might be arranged, to have discussion in the team classes and the breeding classes. Mr. Mantle concluded by stating that it was a matter for the societies to consider themselves, whether or not the judges should give their reasons for awarding prizes.

Stock Judging Demonstrations

Dean Rutherford then gave an interesting talk on "Stock judging demonstrations and competitions." Mr. Rutherford said he was of the opinion that more demonstrations should be held and less judging. He would eliminate a large number of classes, and would seek to gather the young men and boys at the fairs for the purpose of demonstration. He pointed out that before a boy could thoroughly know a horse, he must be thoroughly acquainted with the various points of the animal, and have in his mind a picture of the ideal. "It means nothing," said Mr. Rutherford, "to be told that one horse was better than another, but when the judge points out the various points of the horse, dwelling on their good or bad qualities, it means a great deal." Mr. Rutherford concluded by saying that he hoped to see the societies make room for demonstrations next year. The summer fair, as at present conducted, was discussed by W. L. Ramsay. Mr. Ramsay stated that precedent was the curse of a country. We in the West had followed the East in the past and failed. When we succeeded, it was when we branched out with our own ideas. John A. Mooney then gave a demonstration in judging wheat.

Wednesday Afternoon Session

Dealing with "The farmers' responsibility in the production of superior milk, cream and butter, and how it can be accomplished," George H. Barr, chief of the Dominion dairy division, Ottawa, delivered an instructive address. Mr. Barr was followed by an interesting address by Angus McKay, of Indian Head Experimental Farm, on the subject of "The production and use of fodder corn in Saskatchewan." "Alfalfa growing in Western Canada," was treated by W. H. Fairfield, of the Experimental farm, Lethbridge, and he was followed by Dean Rutherford on the subject of "Saskatchewan's alfalfa growing competition."

Evening Session

The second evening session was the occasion of two lantern lectures by A. F. Mantle and Norman M. Ross. The former was on "A well planned farm house," and the latter on "Beautifying the home."

The first picture that Mr. Mantle showed could hardly be called a well planned house. It was, in fact, the tar papered shack of a homesteader. The next picture, however, was the house to which Mr. Mantle confined his discussion. The house chosen was built of concrete, and was the property of J. A. Donaighy, of Belmont, Man.

The first plan shown was of the cellar. The root cellar was entirely separated from the other part and not heated. The remainder of the cellar, excepting the cold storage room, was as well warmed as the house, and divided into a boiler room, laundry, work shop and fuel bin. On the ground floor was shown a parlor, dining room, kitchen, pantry, library and bedroom. The ventilation system installed was simple and satisfactory and eight tons of coal warmed the house during the winter. The house was piped

with gas throughout, and the owner, said Mr. Mantle, would shortly instal a gasoline plant.

As economy, the builder figured on spending \$8,000 on the construction of this house, but as it stands, practically completed, it has cost only \$5,000. The house has some seven thousand trees around it, tennis courts, lawns, etc., and in general presents quite an attractive appearance.

Ornamentation of Grounds

Norman M. Ross spoke chiefly with regard to ornamentation of grounds. Mr. Ross said that it seemed to him that the work spent on beautifying the ground was not generally considered to be a paying investment, and he hoped by means of his slides to show that this impression was wrong. Mr. Ross showed a garden plan 175 yards by 225 yards, of which a little over one-sixth was devoted to ornamental ground.

He next showed a set of slides taken at the Indian Head Nursery, showing the development of five successive seasons. He also gave a description of the methods of preparation of the lawns and the seed used. Pictures were then shown of some of the more satisfactory perennial flower blooming shrubs, describing their uses, time of blooming, etc. He also dealt with the various varieties of trees, which have proven themselves the most satisfactory for planting in the Western climate.

The program of the evening was closed with a song by Mr. Phillips.

Resolution Morning

Thursday morning's session was devoted principally to the passing of resolutions, the following being adopted:

"That this convention of agriculturists of Saskatchewan deplore the loss that the province has sustained since our last meeting in the death of one of our number, the late George Mutch, of Lumsden. He was a leader in his work and one who enthused brother farmers. We wish to convey our sincere sympathy to relatives and friends.

"That this convention approves of an amendment to the agricultural act providing that the board of directors shall be elected for a period of years, one-third to retire each year.

"That the department of agriculture be requested to pay a grant of \$50 to each society that offers one scholarship of the value of \$100 each year to first year students of The College of Agriculture; such students to be elected by ballot by the directors or at a meeting of members.

"That in order to give continuity to societies from year to year, the established rule of retaining the membership fee from prize-winners be not abolished.

"That the membership grant on all districts other than those in which cities are included shall be based on a minimum membership of one hundred.

"That in section 37, relative to grants in part ten, clause five should be altered to read: 'the grants payable to any society which has been in existence for a period of at least ten years.' (Withdrawn).

"That in wheat, oats and barley classes at provincial seed fairs, each exhibit shall be at least one bushel and exhibitor shall guarantee to accept one order to the extent of at least fifty bushels, through the agency of the department if given before the close of the agricultural convention, equal to sample shown.

"That there should not be such a delay in the making of payments of grants. (Withdrawn).

"That in view of the tremendous additions made to the work of the women of the West by the yearly influx of harvest help, that the railway companies be asked to provide in connection with each harvest excursion train at least one colonist car exclusively for women and give the same railway rate to any able bodied woman who is willing to come West and engage in housework on a farm during harvest time.

Approve of Reciprocity

"That this convention regard with approval the proposed reciprocity arrangements with the United States."

The last resolution dealing with reciprocity was passed unanimously and without discussion.

The resolution that caused the greatest discussion was that dealing with the retention of the membership fee from prize-winners. F. Hedley Auld in dealing with the matter, said there were two reasons for the proposed change: (1) the simplifying of returns, and (2) no reason was to be found for it while there were

Continued on Page 31

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DUNN BROTHERS WINNIPEG REGINA ::

The West and the Hudson's Bay Railway

By E. A. PARTRIDGE

After waiting for twenty-five years for one or other of the parties in the federal parliament to build a road to Hudson's Bay, we find that we have arrived as near to our goal as the following significant words from Premier Laurier would imply:—"I stated that whilst, personally, I was open to considering the building of the road by the government, I was strongly disinclined to government operating it."

Some of us have been laboring under the hallucination that the Liberal government had promised to build the Railway, but now it appears that the situation is simply that the premier is open to considering the building of the road by government.

This looks very much like progression backwards, and should certainly be a warning to those who have anything to lose by delay in the opening up of this avenue for the exportation of the natural products from the West, and the importation of manufactured goods from Great Britain and the continent.

It seemed little short of criminal for the population of the West to rely any longer upon a parliament composed mainly of Eastern representatives to take the initiative in respect to the building of and the operation of the Hudson's Bay railway. Surely no one can any longer hesitate about taking steps to organize a popular joint stock company of Westerners from the fear that it might prejudice our chances for having the road built and operated by the federal authorities in the best interests of the West. The fact that the government propose building the road from the land end instead of from the Bay end is not reassuring to any thoughtful Westerner. Why transport rails and other materials over thousands of miles of railway when they can be carried there by sea at a quarter of the cost? Neither is the land grant of 12800 acres per mile to the C.N.R. for the 90 miles ending at the Pas, which by the way was so poorly built that a government engineer travelling over it on a hand car expressed fear of being derailed.

I have lately received a letter which contains the following:—"I have just read your article 'A People's Road to Hudson's Bay' in THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE," and am in agreement with you that if the farmers' efforts to obtain public ownership and operation of the road are thwarted by the government it will be up to us to take the matter in our own hands.

"With this end in view and whilst the question is 'red hot' may I suggest to you the advisability of holding public meetings at several of the most important centres in the province, and laying out your scheme in detail, and then and there soliciting subscriptions for the organization of a company to obtain a charter in the event of the government failing us.

"This is a case of 'prevention is better than cure,' for if the government do not accede to our requests and feel inclined to hand the working of the line over to a railroad corporation it may prevent them doing so if they know that the people of the West are prepared and determined to handle the proposition themselves.

Navigation of the Bay

"If you can produce the evidence you refer to that the Bay is navigable twelve months in the year, it would certainly be an 'eye opener,' and go towards producing greater confidence in the undertaking."

Relative to the concluding paragraph of the quotation, I offer the following:—While in Calgary last week I came in contact with a Mr. Tracey, whose grand uncle, John Tracey, sailed from Havre one November, 80 years ago, for Hudson's Bay, landed at Churchill about the middle of January, loaded his vessel with furs, and returned to Havre. Mr. Tracey has seen the log book which contains the account of this voyage. There is nothing in the manner of the recounting the incidents of the trip to indicate that the captain thought he was doing anything unusual in making this mid-winter voyage to and from the port of Churchill. Mr. Tracey has promised to secure me the log book which is in the possession of a member of the family who resides in Washington, D. C.

It has been generally supposed that the ports on Hudson's Bay are closed from early in November till the end of the following May or beginning of June. The department of railways and canals publishes a "Report of the Hudson's Bay Railway Surveys" which effectually explodes this theory. This report may be referred to as Sessional Paper No. 20d, A. 1910. Under the heading of "Nelson," sub-heading "Defence," we find the following:—"It might be mentioned here in passing the greatly increased difficulty that a hostile fleet would have in blockading the Atlantic Coast of Canada were the Hudson's Bay route opened. The fact that ships may enter and leave Port Nelson all the year round is a fact well worth remembering when the possibilities of war are considered."

It appears on examination of the chart issued in connection with this report, that there is a strip of water considerably over half a mile wide which never freezes, and which extends from the mouth of the river Nelson to a point about nine miles up stream. Outside of this, there is a considerable area the ice on which does not equal a foot in thickness at any time of the year. This strip of open water has a minimum depth of 26 feet at low tide, and near the upper end is so sheltered as to constitute a safe harborage. There is a strong current which keeps this channel clear both from the floating ice on the surface and sand deposits below.

There is a splendid grade to be obtained by railway approaching to Port Nelson

the coast is porous at all seasons. Hudson's Bay is less subject to storms than the Great Lakes. From what I have observed of the movement of ice in Hudson's Bay during the year, I am perfectly assured that an ordinary iron-screw steamer would never have any difficulty in getting through or round that which is largely met with in the Bay or Straits. The chief reason why old sailing vessels of the Hudson's Bay Co., often met with detention in the ice, was, and is, that at the season when there is pack ice there is generally very little wind, and sailing vessels are consequently as helpless amongst the ice as they would be in a dead calm in the centre of the Atlantic or elsewhere."

Mr. C. S. Drummond, a financial agent, and a man who was connected with the early project of the building of the Hudson's Bay railway, gave the following evidence:—"I am interested in the carrying out of the Hudson's Bay Railway scheme, and during the time I was in England in January last, I conversed with many persons in Liverpool and London, as to the project. I also met in London some gentlemen from Berlin, and conversed with them. The opinion of all with whom I conversed was that the Straits and Bay were navigable for powerful steamers the whole year round, except perhaps during the period from the 15th May to the 15th July, and even then they supposed navigation to be difficult, but not impossible. There is a strong syndicate formed in Liverpool in which

them to secure a charter and assistance from the Dominion government or not, it will have the result, at least, of stirring up those who, while not wanting to build it themselves, so long as no one else is likely to build it, would move Heaven and Earth to get ahead of a company composed of persons whose object would be to provide an avenue of escape from the extortionate rates, and rotten service of the great trans-continental lines.

Given the command of a reasonable amount of money, the committee will, if thought necessary, demonstrate the navigability of the Bay and Straits by sending a vessel through these waters this winter. The writer is so assured of their navigability that he would gladly welcome the opportunity to take passage in this vessel, if the support to the subscription fund be generous enough to provide it and the lack of faith widespread enough to require such complete demonstration.

People of the West! this problem has too great a bearing upon your prosperity to be allowed to be dealt with by hostile or by unsympathetic minds. Already the great leverage which the existing trans-continental lines have in urging that they be permitted to operate this road or that the government provide the road-bed without equipment and allow the existing railways running rights over it, is the contention that the route will only be available for full traffic during two months, partial traffic for three months, and practically no business for the rest of the year.

Let us not allow the cursed apathy which has so often betrayed the people into the hands of politicians and exploiters, at this time hold us in quiescence until this last avenue of escape from commercial scheming and corporate greed be closed to us forever.

THE INCOME TAX

Editor Guide:—I should like to say a few words in reference to Claude Saunders' letter of the 18th of January, in defence of the tariff. I consider this problem of the tariff in this way: free trade and direct taxation, or a tariff system and indirect taxation. In a free trade country a man knows just how much he pays towards the revenue of his country, but it is quite impossible to know how much he is paying to the revenue of the country by a tariff system and how much he is paying to the protected manufacturers, over and above a legitimate profit. Now, as one born and spending the early part of my life in Britain, I must take exception to the statement on the income tax. "Anyone who has lived in England knows the grind of the income tax, that is if their income is just large enough to be taxed, viz.: \$800 or over." I have no hesitation in saying that it is the opinion of the British nation today that there is no more just tax in existence in any country in the world. Just let me here state what that tax is. In Britain today £160, or roughly \$800, is considered a good living income. Through protection partly, it would take at least \$1200 a year to bring an income to the same value in this country as \$800 in England. On incomes over £160 a tax of 9d. on the £ receives an abatement in respect of each child so that a man with an income of £200 a year and four children is exempt from income tax altogether. If a person's income exceeds £2000 he has to pay a tax of 1 shilling in the £, while if it exceeds £5000 he has to pay a supertax of 6d. in the £ on the amount by which it exceeds £2000. e.g., If a man has an income tax of £6000 a year he pays 1s. in the £ for the first £2000 but he has to pay 1s. 6d. for the other £4000. Now all this refers to earned income or income gained from actual labor. If a person has an income from investments wherein he does nothing but invest his capital he has an extra 2d. in the £ to pay of income tax, and if his income is under £2000 his income tax is 11d. in the £. While if it exceeds £5000 a year the tax would be 1½d. on the first £2000, then ½d. on the balance. I think that a careful study of this will show the justice of it. I admit what Mr. Saunders said regarding the language used against our adversaries. It only stirs up a strife when what is wanted is a quite sensible



Farm Home of Robert Dunbar, North Portal, Sask.

from the South West; in fact, a better grade than any of the trans-continental railways possess.

No Ice-Locked Ports

With the bogey of ice-locked ports laid at rest, the only thing which has to be disposed of is the navigability of Hudson's Straits. There is a report known as the "Report of the Select Committee" the members of which were appointed by the legislature of the province of Manitoba in the year 1884. This committee took the evidence of a great many men who were in the employ of the Hudson's Bay Company for many years, and of others who had a personal knowledge of this matter, and whose evidence can be fully relied upon.

Captain James Hackland, one of the witnesses, who was employed by the Hudson's Bay Co. for 30 years says:—"The Straits are open all the year round, and never freeze. There is no reason why steamships should not navigate the Straits at any time of the year. The navigation of Hudson's Bay and Straits is not dangerous. There are no shoals, and there are few fogs. During 16 years of navigation of Hudson's Bay was never impeded by the fogs." Walter Dixon, 20 years employed in the Hudson's Bay Co. says:—"I have reason to believe that the Hudson's Straits and a great body of the Bay proper, are navigable at all seasons of the year, and afford no practical difficulty to ordinary navigation. Icebergs properly so called, are not formed in the Hudson's Bay and Straits nor can they get there as far as I am aware. The nature of the ice in Hudson's Bay is shore ice generally from 2½ feet to 3 feet thick, and in many places along

are some of the largest steamship companies, who are willing to furnish vessels for opening up the ocean route between the ports on Hudson's Bay and Liverpool, on the assurance to them that a railway will be built. They have gone into the matter very thoroughly, having had at their command the latest charts, log books, and information respecting the navigation of the Northern seas, and have also obtained information from the "Department des Cartes de la Marine et Colonies." The very fact of this syndicate being prepared to enter into this scheme at their own risk, after having obtained such full information, proves the practicability of the route." In a book issued by the minister of the interior entitled "Canadian Fertile Northland," Dr. Bell is quoted as saying:—"Neither the Bay nor Straits are frozen up any more than the Atlantic Ocean."

H. B. Company Methods

The Hudson's Bay Co. were able to fool the world as to the suitability for settlement of the territory which now contains the "Granary of the British Empire." In the same way they have been and are hoodwinking our people as to the navigability of the Hudson's Bay route. In this they are nobly assisted by the residents of Eastern Canada whose business investments and prospects would be endangered by a diversion of trade from the St. Lawrence trans-continental route.

A small sum has been requested from everybody whose property or general prosperity will be enhanced by the development of the Hudson's Bay route.

Whether the placing of such a sum at the hands of the committee will enable

discussion by both sides. Because under our existing laws we have legalized robbery by capital, still it does no good to be continually calling them robbers. I do not consider our agitation for free trade at all selfish. It is an agitation for the more honest and even adjustment of taxation which at present is beyond all question, too heavy on the laboring classes. I would ask Mr. Saunders if tariff is for the revenue, and those persons he mentioned, "doctors, lawyers, prominent men, civil servants, and the great class of people retired on £200 to £500 a year, military and naval officers, etc.," are in favor of it, then does it not look as though there would be an increase in revenue from that source, and consequently a lowering of the income tax would be expected which at present the class of which he speaks has to pay? Whoever are the believers in protection in Britain, with the exception of Birmingham, it is certainly not the working classes, and surely you will give the ordinary British workman the credit for knowing what is best for himself over your list of the middle classes, who, apart from the doctors know little of the condition of the working classes. With regard to the position of Great Britain today, through free trade, no nation is so slowly affected by dull trade, and no nation recovers so rapidly after a depression of trade, as Great Britain. Mutrie, Sask. JAMES LINDSAY.

Directors' Report

Continued from Page 9

who presented the same uniform demand at each place, showing that there was no diversity of opinion in Saskatchewan. Those interviews have been published verbatim in the press throughout the country, so that it is not necessary to further dwell on them in this report.

Regarding The Guide, through the generosity of the Public Press Ltd., proprietors of the Grain Growers' Guide, your association was offered the sum of \$1000 worth of stock in the above company, which is to make us eligible to elect one director on the board of management of The Guide. This privilege is to enable us to have a voice in the paper. The above offer was accepted, but no definite arrangement has been completed.

Re relief asked for new settlers. In view of the fact that the southern portions of our province suffered from drought last season, and as the greater portion of the district suffering is occupied by new settlers, most of them having a very limited amount of capital, your executive requested Mr. Motherwell, minister of agriculture, to institute an enquiry to ascertain the exact conditions of the people and to alleviate any hardships that might be found to exist.

Re the Saskatoon conference. Your executive decided to hold a series of conferences in the different parts of the province at the conclusion of the busy season. Acting on this decision a meeting of the directors and district chairmen were called, and an invitation sent out to as many of the members as could attend to meet in Saskatoon for a general conference. This conference was considered by those present to be a success. Many valuable papers were given by the different members. These dealt with subjects of vital importance to our association, and the people of this country in general. These papers have all been published so that it is not necessary to further dwell upon them at this time. At the conclusion of this conference the directors, district chairmen, and as many of the members as could give the time divided themselves into small groups and held conferences at all the principle points in the province where it was thought it would be most convenient to the largest number of members. These conferences were a huge success in many instances, and on the whole we consider the time and money well spent. We might add that at this conference we were permitted to have the original report of the elevator commission of Saskatchewan laid before us, through the courtesy of Hon. Walter Scott. But owing to the voluminous nature of same, and the limited time at our disposal, and the fact that the recommendations of the report were somewhat unexpected, it was decided that unless the printed reports were out in time for them to be properly understood before the convention time, that they be not considered by the directors but be left in the hands of the convention to be dealt with.

Ottawa Delegation

Owing to the business done in connection with the Ottawa delegation being

very clearly reported on by the Manitoba delegates at their convention in Brandon, and is now published in The Guide in full, we did not consider it necessary to have it in our report.

Re the terminal elevators. Conditions in connection with the operating of the terminal elevators seem to show no improvement whatever, despite the fact that there are about as many men employed watching the operators as there are operators themselves. The disclosures made early in the past year in regard to mixing and loaning only go to show that we have been right and just in our demands that they be taken entirely out of the hands of private operation. We consider the fines imposed on these companies convicted for illegal tampering with the grain in the terminals was nothing in comparison to the amount of money they were enabled to filch from the farmers of this country by their nefarious practices. But we are pleased to note that it is the intention of the department to show but

scant leniency in future to parties convicted of illegal manipulation at the terminals. Armed with this further proof that we were right, your executive decided to make a more urgent demand for government intervention. The result was that when Sir Wilfrid Laurier was touring the West we received the promise from him that before anything in connection with the terminals was done, he would hold a conference with representatives of the Western Grain Growers (and by the way we are pleased to report that he has at least fulfilled this one promise he made while in the West, which is, to say the least, encouraging to us). This conference was held in connection with the Ottawa delegation, and although we did not get what we asked for, we believe it is a step in the right direction, as machinery will be set in force so that if the plan they are adopting does not prove satisfactory, the government can immediately acquire and take complete control of the terminals themselves.

Life Membership Report

The following report of the Life Membership fund was presented at the Regina convention by F. M. Gates, for J. A. Maharg, trustee of the fund:

I have pleasure in handing you herewith a statement of accounts for the trustees of the Life Membership fund of this association. During the year we have enrolled 353 new members, bringing the total number to 692. This gives the association a trust fund of \$6,920 for investment in first mortgages, earning a yearly revenue for all time to come. Of this amount \$4,700 has already been invested, and an application for \$1,500 accepted, payable as soon as mortgage papers are completed and satisfactory solicitor's report obtained as to title. The statement of receipts and disbursements, and of assets and liabilities, which I attach herewith, has been audited by Mr. John T. Newton, of Moose Jaw, and shows the present standing of the trust fund, and the cash accounts from date of my last statement.

A. W. IRWIN, Secretary-treasurer,
of the Life Membership fund of the Sask. Grain Growers' Ass'n.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

of the

Life Membership Fund of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association.

RECEIPTS

Feb. 5-10, To Cash in bank	\$926.06	
Feb. 4-10, " Cash on hand	60.00	
Feb. 6-11, " Membership fees, 353 at \$12.00	4,236.00	
Feb. 6-11, " Interest collected on mortgages	265.86	
Feb. 6-11, " Bank interest received on deposit	18.69	\$5,506.61

DISBURSEMENTS

Feb. 5-10, By Walter Hillson mortgage	\$1,200.00	
Dec. 8-10, " Theodore Goetz mortgage	1,000.00	
Dec. 13-10, " Memb. \$2.00 fee and interest on mortgages, paid Sec'y. of the Grain Growers' Assn. ..	927.86	
Feb. 6-11, " Cash on hand	72.00	
Feb. 6-11, " Cash in bank	2,306.75	\$5,506.61

ASSETS

Cash on hand	\$ 72.00	
Cash in bank	2,306.75	
Invested in first mortgages	4,700.00	\$7,078.75

LIABILITIES

Due Sask. Grain Growers' Assn., re \$2.00 fee and interest	\$158.75	
Balance, being net capital of trust fund	6,920.00	\$7,078.75

Respectfully submitted,

A. W. IRWIN, Secretary-treasurer.

Audited and found correct, February 6, '11.

JOHN THORP NEWTON.

Language Report

The following report was presented to the Regina convention by H. Dorrell and James C. Hunter:

Your committee of enquiry into the advisability of printing THE GUIDE and our literature in the German language beg to report as follows:—

That we find that there are between ten thousand and twelve thousand German farmers in the province of Saskatchewan, or as many as our total membership at present, many of whom are anxious to have our literature.

That the system of giving our matter to the German papers for publication has not been successful, probably because of the party patronage enjoyed by these papers.

That it might be practical for the Western provinces to unite, or the Canadian Council of Agriculture, to undertake the production of a monthly in the

German language, simultaneously with which a special campaign should be organized in every German settlement.

That, while there is among the Canadian Mennonite Germans some prejudices to be overcome, generally speaking we shall find in our German brothers a very receptive soil in which to sow the seeds of our principles.

We would recommend therefore, that this association endeavor to co-operate with our sister provinces in the publication of a monthly in German.

SEED MAGAZINE

The Garton Pedigree Seed Co. have just issued their spring catalogue dealing with plant breeding and pedigreed grain. The book contains many splendid illustrations showing how pedigreed seed is obtained and is valuable for the farmer.



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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

This department of The Guide is maintained especially for the purpose of providing a discussion ground for the readers where they may freely exchange views and derive from each other the benefits of experience and helpful suggestions. Each correspondent should remember that there are hundreds who wish to discuss a problem or offer suggestions. We cannot publish all the immense number of letters received, and ask that each correspondent will keep his letter as short as possible. Every letter must be signed by the name of the writer, though not necessarily for publication. The views of our correspondents are not of necessity those of The Guide. The aim is to make this department of great value to readers, and no letters not of public interest will be published.

MANUFACTURERS AND LANDLORDS

Editor, GUIDE:—I have read in your columns Mr. Russell's great pronouncement on the demands of the Western farmers and I have remarked his criticism on them as a body. Mr. Russell claims to be a man of education and a man of culture, and he is put forward by the Manufacturers' association of Canada as their orator and mouthpiece. It is to be feared they made a poor choice after all for no man of education would show such ignorance of his subject, and no man of culture would allow arrogance and self conceit to carry him so far as to publicly insult a great honest and industrious body of his countrymen such as the farmers of Canada. Mr. Russell seems to be quite ignorant of the fact that out here in the "Wild West" there are hundreds of farmers, aye, and homesteaders too, just as well educated as he is and just as well able to form a clear and concise opinion on both political and social problems as he or his confreres are. It is true they have not been educated in the same school, but it is equally true that they were educated in a far more honest one, Mr. Russell's language being clearly to my mind of an exactly similar kind to that which I both heard and read in Ireland years ago, when the Irish farmers commenced their great social and political struggle with their oppressors, "the Irish landlords." The landlords then accused their tenants of want of thrift, poor farming and a tendency to dabble in matters too high for them, and advised them to practice better methods of farming, attend closer to their business so that they would be able to pay higher rents for their farms. Mr. Russell has learned his lesson well. He has told us to work harder, improve our methods, be more thrifty and economical, and, if we do, we will be able to pay a higher subsidy to him and his association. Mr. Russell has evidently no use for the farmers of Canada other than as an organization for raising money to make millionaires of him and his confederates; just as the Irish landlords had no use for their tenants except as mere money-making machines. I will ask Mr. Russell to look at the position of his Irish prototypes, the Irish landlords, are in now. The writer has had some practical experience of the great agrarian struggle in the old land and the means by which it achieved final victory, and he has not the least hesitation in saying the same means will win out here where there is a far less powerful obstacle to overcome. I was also well acquainted with the regime of a cruel and exorbitant landlordism and I will say this, that I would just as soon live under it again as under the thumb of the Manufacturers' Association of Canada;—the Russells, the Cockshutts, the Massey-Harrisses and others of that ilk. An Irish landlord had some fear in him, and most of them had some good in them. They knew they had bodies to be shot at, and souls to be saved, and governed themselves accordingly. The Manufacturers' Association of Canada has neither a body to be shot at nor a soul to be saved. It is a soulless body, corporate and invisible yet existent, powerful, far-reaching, and active to the highest degree, and it is vivified by the spirit of avarice: it knows no God but Mammon, follows no principle but greed of gain and fears no devil and dreads no hell. This is the hydra-headed monstrosity that is grasping the throat of agriculture in Canada and which it is up to the agriculturists of Canada to destroy before it has wound its tentacles so completely around them that their case will become

hopeless. Recent events have proved the utter fallacy of applying to the existing political machinery of this Dominion for relief. The manufacturers have fixed up the political machines too well, and keep them too well oiled, so that the farmers have little to expect from the Laurier machine and less from the Foster one. Indeed the former reminded me of another great, aye, greater politician now dead and gone, the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone. Perhaps, Mr. Editor, you will give me space to state the incident.

It is now some eighteen years or so, if my memory serves me right, that the right honorable gentleman had just been returned as prime minister of England and the head of the liberal party. About this time the land league of Ireland was at the zenith of its power and influence, and the first great demand for Home Rule was launched against British state-craft.



Barn at Indian Head Experimental Farm

It so came about that the prime minister was the guest of the great Manchester liberal association at a banquet and his after dinner speech was to be the first great political headline of the day. When the right honorable gentleman got on his legs you could have heard a pin drop. He commenced to talk about jam, its value as a food stuff, its hygienic properties, how it was best made, the best fruits to use, and its great value to the British housewife. His address was magnificent. He sidetracked the great issues of the hour and completely fooled his audience. He gave them jam. The writer journeyed to Humboldt last summer to hear the great Laurier and get some hint of how our destinies were going, but he got jam. Now the Western farmers don't want jam. They want only a square deal, and there appears now to be only one way of getting it. Leave the old grit and tory machines altogether alone. They are the manufacturers' machines, both of them. They are so soaked in manufacturers' oil now that they could not run under any other system of lubrication. Let the agricultural interests of Canada set up a third machine entirely their own, governed and maintained by themselves in Ottawa, and they will soon see that either of the other two cannot run without it. In other words let the agricultural interests send twenty-five or thirty true men out of their own ranks to Ottawa and then they will soon have results. Thirty resolute Irish members have over and over again upset the British House of

Commons, changed governments at will and finally compelled British power and British legislature to give them a square deal. Farmers of Canada, learn the lesson.

W. HEWSON.

Invermay, Sask.

A THIRD PARTY

Editor Guide:—I have seen several letters in The Guide on the question of the formation of a third party and so far the opinions seem to be in favor of not "creating a third devil." I do not advocate the formation of another "devil", but I believe all that are desirous of breaking away from those that at present exist—those old "parties" which have been the undoing of the great common people since time began should be given every opportunity of doing so. We are not standing for party but for principle. If the principle of justice can be got to work in the present existing parties by returning pledged members in the names of those parties, well and good; but it seems to me we must be expecting too much from our pledged members to return them in the names of our two old enemies, and expect them not to be influenced by old party feelings. It is pretty safe to say that a pretty large proportion of those who will be elected and pledged to a certain line of action will be men who have been previously very hot partisans. It appears to me that the plan suggested is more or less running with the hare and crying with the hounds. It may prove a very difficult proposition for our pledged members after associating with "those good fellows" at Ottawa, rubbing elbows with the "good old party;" in many cases probably accepting small favors (which are unavoidable) to make a stand against his own party, probably to the extent of defeating the government, who by reasons

TERMINAL ELEVATOR QUESTION

Editor, GUIDE:—Re government ownership of terminal elevators. In the Edmonton Bulletin of January 9th I saw this announcement, "Premier Sifton and Dr. Tory of Alberta leave for Quebec to attend a convention under the auspices of the Canadian Forestry Association, to consider the question of natural resources, and to whom Sir Wilfrid had issued an invitation to attend to political and business interests concerned." That this is a step in the right direction all will agree, but what about the conservation of the business interests in connection with natural and manufactured products? Some of these are well conserved and thoroughly looked after, as those who are concerned can well testify. While this is so as applied more particularly to the manufacturers and manufactured products, nevertheless, the great natural resources as applied especially to the farms and farm products are not conserved and their best interests so far as the writer is able to find out are allowed to be so manipulated so as to lose even their identity in the world's markets. Especially does this apply to wheat. Now, Canada has often been said to be the bread basket of the nations, or will be: Canada is often designated as being the best wheat producing country in the world, because its wheat wherever used is considered best for milling purposes. Canada's wheat is quoted as demanding for itself the best prices in the world and therefore, one would naturally assume that the best provisions would be made by those whose proud position it is to make provisions for the looking after, and the proper marketing of an article so unique and which has attained for itself so enviable a reputation. But is it so? I answer, NO. If it had, would it have been necessary for the resolutions re terminal elevators as presented by the late farmers' delegation, of which I had the honor to be a member at Ottawa? Did not the men whom we sent to look after these matters know the necessity there was? I answer, yes. We have read Sir Wilfrid's reply to the delegation referring to this matter. He there acknowledges there has not been provision made, inasmuch that it is possible for our wheat when loaded from a Canadian elevator to be taken to a foreign one and there be so altered both in grade and quality that it actually loses its identity. That the means of preventing this is also known to these men is also inferred from the same source, viz, Sir Wilfrid's reply, that millions of dollars have been and are being lost annually to the producers, that the country at large is that much the poorer annually, that the best interests and well-being of Canadian citizens are suffering to that extent no one can deny, because the purchasing and spending power of the people as a whole is narrowed down and limited to the extent of the loss caused by the neglect of those whom we, as a people, have empowered to look after these affairs. I have not seen the outcome of the conservation convention. That the outcome will be for the general good of the whole there is no doubt and not before it is needed, the sooner it is attended to the better. Money spent in such a cause will be well spent. But why the delay and the doubt expressed, and the singularly deferred neglect of this one of the most important needs, affecting as it does directly and indirectly, the whole Dominion? One feels disgusted with the apathy, the indifference and the direct neglect as shown to this side of the great conservation question. And ignorance cannot be pleaded. Our government knows and points out through its distinguished head, the remedy. Neither can they plead want of money because the loss sustained yearly on one commodity alone, viz., wheat, as shown conclusively by the farmers' delegation, backed by the numerous interests allied thereto, would eventually, if properly conserved, pay away all expense undertaken to open up either of the routes indicated by the premier together with the acquiring of any terminal elevators or the building of same where necessary, without even touching present sources of revenue in any shape or form. Then why should so great a national question be neglected wilfully? Why should so great an asset as wheat, having attained for itself so unique a position, be destroyed and all profit accruing thereto be eliminated? Why? There is no reason if those who have the power would use the power. What about the conservation of our stock industry, our fruit industry, etc., etc.? I hope others will take up these matters

DELEGATE

and that those who suffer will rise in their own might and as a whole work together until these wrongs are righted and those who are placed in a position of trust to look after these matters are compelled to do so, or give way to those who will.

G. H. MANSER.,
Lewistown, Alta.

BENEFITS OF FREE TRADE

Editor, GUIDE:—I see in your issue of the 4th Jan. that J. M. Liddell like Mr. Robertson in another issue is still very doubtful about the benefits of free trade in Great Britain. Any one who knows the conditions existing over there would not doubt the benefits of free trade for a minute. Mr. Liddell says, or means to say, that the farmers in England want protection in order that they may be able to help other classes in the community. Now, if Mr. Liddell would know (I presume he had been wrongly informed) the farmers with few exceptions don't want protection; they know that protection as it is in Canada and it once was in England would only benefit the landed proprietors and most of them (the farmers) would get notice of a raise in rent or the option to quit within two years. Protection would be highly acceptable to the landed interests only, but to none other. As to the other classes, the laborers, artisans, all those retired on small incomes, in fact the general public, they would simply raise riot if any ministry were to attempt to enact protection. But no British cabinet would ever dare to do such a thing. Of course people who do not know about politics in Britain will be led to believe if they happen to read a paragraph from a Conservative paper, and naturally so, that protection was gaining ground and that it is a cure-all for the poverty of the nation. But, believe me, there is not a tithe of the voters want protection. The landlords of Scotland and Ireland want protection though not to a man. Some of them have the welfare of their country more at heart than that, although it would benefit them hundreds of pounds a year. But nearly all of them and a few self-interested supporters certainly want it. It would mean, if imposed as it is in Canada on the necessities of life, a rise of rents of at least forty per cent. shortly, while many farmers with long leases not far run could make their fortunes before their lease expired; all other classes would suffer commensurately as that one class would be benefitted. I say the one class, for the tenants' advantage would only last till the end of his lease. Dearest bread, dearest beef, dearest clothing, dearest everything except strong drink which is taxed already would be the order of the day. But, readers of THE GUIDE, the British do not need to read a Tory paper to get educated on protection. Their fathers and grandfathers have told them of the misery that existed there under protection; of the indescribable frugality that had to be practised and of the long hours and the hard work that had to be endured in order to be able to eke out anything like a decent existence; of the riots and fights the soldiers had to subdue before free bread was secured. And they had not forgotten. Things would not come to such a crisis in Canada yet, on account of its abundance of land and sparse population, but we suffer proportionately all the same and hundreds of thousands of us would feel as if a millstone had dropped from our necks if we had free trade. One of your contributors says look to Denmark as an example of how a country can prosper under protection. I would ask him to review the country again before he asserts that Denmark has prospered by its protection policy. I have read from the pen of one who pretended to know that she was always in backward circumstances until she adopted the co-operative principles of disposing of her staple products, then she thrived; not till then. And more, if Denmark or any other country can prosper better under a general tariff than without it, conditions must obtain in that particular country altogether inimical and unknown to Canada and the British Isles.

JAS. HOGG.

High River, Alta.

ECHOES FROM CALGARY

Editor, GUIDE:—To those who took part in the convention held by the U.F.A. in Calgary on January 17, 18 and 19, it must have been clear that the Alberta farmers are a determined lot of men who know what they want and have made

up their minds to stick to it until they get it. While there were differences of opinion there were certain important matters to which the delegates apparently all agreed. One of these points was that the governments, as constituted to-day are entirely in the hands of the capitalist class, so corrupt and influenced by the moneyed interest that the farming class can expect nothing of any account from that source. It was therefore universally agreed that in order to obtain relief from the many evils which confront the farmer, the shortest and most important step will be for the farmers to have men from their own ranks in the legislative halls. Direct Legislation or the Initiative, Referendum and Recall was another point where all the delegates were as a unit. And every director nominated was asked to state his position in regard to this before he was elected. A better and more progressive system of organization was unanimously demanded, and the steps taken to put the general office on a stronger financial basis, pay the secretary enough to devote all his time to the movement, hire an assistant, and take steps to thoroughly organize the whole province, are all good signs of progress. The plan proposed by the editor of THE GUIDE to consolidate the various farmers' organizations throughout Canada and raise money for a vigorous campaign was another step in the right direction. Another important step was the adoption of a resolution that a committee be appointed to confer with the organized labor of Canada in order to find a common ground for united action. Of course the interests of the farmer and workman are not identical at all points but there certainly ought to be enough common ground for them to work together on, and unite all their forces in the fight with their common enemy, the capitalist class. Don't let us forget that we have a tremendous battle ahead of us. At every step we will be met with the power of organized capital led by the shrewdest men money can buy. Our great strength lies in our great numbers. If we are well organized, educated in the right direction and stand together in one solid army, we shall win the battle.

JOHN GLAMBECK.

Milo, Alta.

TARIFF OPINIONS

Flour Mills

Andrew Kelly, president, Western Canadian Flour Mills:—"I think it is about the worst thing that could have happened.

Lumbermen

A. B. Donnelly, manager, J. D. McArthur Lumber Company of Winnipeg:—"The Canadian lumbermen will not be affected by the placing of lumber on the free list."

Coal Dealers

Alfred Rogers, coal dealer, Toronto, says the placing of coke on the free list will give a big impetus to the coal mines of the West, particularly the Crows Nest Company.

Port Arthur

Mayor Ray of Port Arthur is strongly opposed to the treaty as he says it will divert trade to the United States and thus injure Port Arthur.

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION

The first year book of International co-operation has just been issued by order of the central committee. The book deals with the historical development of the International co-operative movement and will prove most interesting to farmers.

BEEF RAISING IN CANADA

Beef raising in Canada is the title of a book recently issued by the department of agriculture by the authority of the Hon. Sydney Fisher. The book contains much valuable information for the farmer.

C. P. R. MANUAL

The C.P.R. has just issued its second edition, a manual dealing with manufacturing and business opportunities in Western Canada; much valuable information is contained in the book.

It Pays to Buy Your Seeds from a Reliable House

When buying a Stallion, Bull, Ram, Boar or even a Rooster, you pick one that looks good, but you also find out its breeding. You realize the value of the law of heredity. You know that "blood will tell." You combine appearance and pedigree. Garton's Seeds fulfill both these requirements and give yields 20 per cent. to 50 per cent. over ordinary varieties.

Results Are What Count

Birtle, Man.

I am more than satisfied with your new breed of black oats, Victor, which ripened fully fourteen days earlier, and went 15 bushels more per acre, than Banner, which only went 65, sown right beside, under exactly same conditions. The quality is fine and compares well with last year's sample on which I secured the second highest score at the Manitoba Agricultural College seed fair against all other oats, white or black. It's a great oat for feed.

C. H. DARRELL.

Bradwardine, Man.

I am exceptionally well pleased with all the pedigree seed I have procured from you the last few years. The new oat, Garton's No. 22, stood the drought and turned out a little over 60 bushels per acre of a fine quality sample, while other oats were almost a failure. I think it a wonderful oat in a dry season, and on account of its extremely strong straw it should show up well in a wet one when other oats would lodge.

I am also well satisfied with your Regenerated Red Fife. Enclosed find my order for next Spring.

JAS. ARNOT.

Melton, Man.

I enclose an order for your new oats, Garton's No. 22. I am delighted with the Regenerated Red Fife wheat I bought last year. When my other wheat on timothy sod and summerfallow all went down and yielded a miserable chicken feed sample, Regenerated Red Fife wheat stood up, with bright straw, with no rust, and yielded 7 bushels per acre more of good wheat. I think little of the \$5.00 per bushel I paid for the seed now.

HERBERT COULSON.

Find out for yourself more about these new breeds and about plant breeding by writing for "Garton's Book of the Farm, 1911." This 32 page 7x10 inch book not only contains 20 illustrations, an article on how plant breeding first started, and a history of a Regenerated strain, but full description with prices of new breeds of farm plants which you should know more about. Write for a copy before they are all distributed.

The Garton Pedigree Seed Co., Ltd.

455 CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

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Here is what Every Farmer Needs

"THE COWL BRAND RANCH REMEDY CHEST"



The Chest contains the following articles of everyday use on the farm:

- 1 Qt. "LIVE STOCK DRIPS" will destroy lice and mites. Kills all germs in scabs, cuts and abrasions.
- 1 Qt. "VERMIN DEATH"—A beautiful brown woodstain that exterminates bed-bugs and other vermin.
- 1 Qt. "POULTRY PEACE" that rids birds and buildings of lice, mites and other vermin.
- 1 Pt. "MANGE CURE"—A most successful germicide.
- 1 Pt. "RINGWORM CURE"—A tested and certain cure.
- 1 Pot "OINTMENT-OF-TAR"—For all kinds of sores and cuts.
- 1 Pt. "RUB-IT-IN"—A Liniment for sprains, spasms, rheumatism, etc.
- 1 Pt. "HOOF OIL"—Will cure contracted hoofs or sand cracks.
- 1 Pt. "HARNES LIFE"—Will soften and waterproof any harness and will not blacken the hands.

When you have used up any or all of the articles in above list re-order from your local dealer.

Chest can be hung up in a convenient place in barn or stable.

Order today and be prepared for emergencies.

This Complete Outfit, Reg. \$5.00, Special Mail Offer,

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F.O.B. Winnipeg. Only one chest to a customer.

CARBON OIL WORKS, LTD., Maltese Cross Bldg. WINNIPEG, MAN.

Fort Rouge, River Heights and Tuxedo Park

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Lots inside City Limits from \$5.00 per foot upwards. Send for particulars.

Property wanted in the above named districts from owners.

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Co-operative Elevators Favored

Big Grain Growers' Convention at Regina, Most Successful in History of Organization

With an attendance of about four hundred duly elected delegates from the various local associations in the province and nearly one hundred visiting Grain Growers' the annual convention of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association at Regina, February 7-9 was an unqualified success.

The question of internal elevators was one of the most important dealt with by the association. By an almost unanimous vote of the convention it was decided to accept the scheme of co-operative elevators, with government assistance, such as was recommended by the Saskatchewan elevator commission. The debate upon this question lasted from early Wednesday morning until late at night, and was notable for its friendly character and for the absence of any tinge of personal abuse or political bias. The question was debated upon its merits and the convention voted in favor of the co-operative scheme. The bill which will provide all the machinery for putting the new system into operation was before the legislature last week. On the day previous to the opening of the convention Premier Scott delivered a long address upon the new system and the delegates were enabled to read a verbatim report of the address in the morning papers at Regina. Mr. Scott quoted figures on the Manitoba elevator system which placed that system in a very bad light. On the following day, however,

he apologised to the legislature for making an error, and gave more complete figures showing the Manitoba system to a better advantage. He stated that his mistake had not been intentional but had been due to turning over two leaves of his address without noticing it.

Free Trade

The step of the greatest national importance taken up by the convention was a strong endorsement of the principle of free trade and direct taxation as a system of raising the national revenue. The convention also endorsed the reciprocity arrangements which have been made with the United States and asked that British preference be increased to 50 per cent. during the present session of parliament. The scheme for a great educational campaign to be conducted throughout Canada by the Canadian Council of Agriculture which was endorsed by the Calgary and Brandon conventions, was also most enthusiastically adopted by the delegates at Regina.

The delegates present were so well pleased with Regina and the auditorium that they decided to hold the next convention in the same place.

months he places against it the operation and cost of operating the elevators for the whole year. Then Mr. Scott goes to work and makes some more comparisons. He gives you some figures. He reads them all down and every one with the exception of one is from south Manitoba where there was no crop. The only one sample from the north is a point where half the crop was marketed before we took over the elevator. If Mr. Scott would be fair to us he should give you the exact day on which we started to take the elevators over at the different points; the exact date of the first delivery and then you would find out that half the crop was marketed before we got the elevator. Some of them passed 20,000 bushels before we got it. Mr. Scott gives credit to all the other elevators for this and charges us up with only a small amount. It is not a fair comparison at all. This is the reason I have tried to make it clear to you. The comparison made there is very unfair in several ways. Taking the receipts for three months and setting it against the cost of operation for the whole year is grossly unfair. He does it by taking samples from a portion of the province where the crop was a failure. To be absolutely fair, I think Mr. Scott should have taken an equal number of points from the northern part of the province where they had a good crop and give us a comparison there.

Different in North

"In regard to some of these northern points, where the crop was good we have reports from our operators and we are told by many of them that hardly a car went over the loading platform at these points. The bulk of the grain has gone through the government elevator and the farmers have been perfectly satisfied with the exception of a few. It is not possible to please everyone, and at some points we have had complaints, but that is something you may look for and which we expected.

Had Poor Crop

"We have closed a number of elevators, mostly in the south part of the province because the crop was marketed right out. I may point out that many of the line elevators never opened an elevator at all down there in the south part. We felt we were operating a government system and even if the farmers had only a small crop we should open one there. The line companies refused to open them at all. In the northern districts the line companies agreed among themselves that one company would open an elevator at a certain point and another at another and the rest would not open up another this year. Being unable to purchase the line elevators until the harvest was about over and the marketing of the grain started, it was impossible for us to make any changes or remodelling in the elevators. We had a certain number of repairs to do on the elevators and did it while they were in operation. As a commission we are trying to do the best we can and we are endeavoring to carry out the scheme laid down by the Grain Growers' Association to the letter. It is our intention to do so. Taking hold of the elevators in the condition they were in, could you expect us to perfect a system at once without even remodelling? It is a question which is unanswerable and no one would expect the system to be perfect under those conditions. Before another season opens we will have them remodelled so as to put the scheme we are inaugurating into operation perfectly.

Some Difficulties

"There are many difficulties to contend with. All these elevators were built for the purpose of the companies and not for the benefit of anyone else. In the average elevator you will as a rule find from seven to ten or eleven bins. The company built them that way. They were purchasing everything that went into the elevators and it did not matter whether they got one car or two or three into a bin. We are operating them as special bin elevators. Put a car load into a 3,000 bushel bin and then you close it up. Then we had difficulty with the railway companies. At some points where we had a 30,000 bushel one under opera-

tion and with 12,000 bushels in, our operator was stuck for room. He would send to us and tell us he was blocked and a number of farmers wanting accommodation. He could not get any cars. I would take it up with the railway people and say we wanted cars. They say that through our own operator they heard that only ten or twelve thousand bushels were in store. It was necessary for us to explain to them what we were doing, that we were doing a special bin business and the elevator could be blocked with ten or twelve thousand bushels. After a time the railway companies got on to the system and, seeing the necessity of providing cars, did so and we got a great service from them and but little difficulty afterwards.

Regarding Cleaning

"Many of the operators have no cleaners at all. There was another difficulty. How is it the elevators were not better equipped? It was not to the interests of the companies to clean the grain at these points. We bought an elevator at one part of the country where a cleaner was in which they had not turned a wheel the whole year. Why? Because they did not want to."

Mr. McCuaig then read a cutting from the Winnipeg Free Press of January 7 dealing with screenings in the following terms: For the year 1909-10 screenings reported shipped out of Canada to foreign ports amounted to 787,559 bushels, 10 pounds. Take that on an average of 30 cents a bushel or \$10 a ton and there is \$236,267 of found money for the elevator companies. "Nearly every company doing business in the West," continued the speaker, "is connected with one of the terminal elevators and so why should they clean the grain here and leave the screenings at home when the farmer ships his grain to Port Arthur? At West Fort William there is an elevator which buys the screenings. They take it in and screen it over again and put it in No. 5 and 6 grain. Our system is to keep the screenings at home if they are of any value at all. If they are not of any value, you have not got to pay the freight.

Prepared a plan

"We prepared a plan for the new elevators and built ten of them in the province. We put the best cleaners in that we could get and they are doing excellent work. In order for the cleaner to do proper work, the operator must understand the cleaner. The first one we opened with a cleaner in the operator did not understand it. We had to get an expert out from Minneapolis to see it and he soon put it in shape to do excellent work. We have a first class cleaner doing good work and very few of the cars going through the elevator are docked by the inspector at Winnipeg and then only docked a very small amount. With the patronage we have received from the farmers where the crop has been good this year we are satisfied that the system will be a success yet.

Allow for Shrinkage

"There is another difficulty that should be mentioned. When we came to operate the elevators to do a special bin work entirely it was found to be different work to that of the line companies. In order to handle the grain and take it to the lake front we have to make allowance for a certain amount of shrinkage. It is well known that you cannot haul a thousand bushels of grain to the elevator, put it in there and get it delivered at Fort William or Port Arthur without a certain amount being deducted as shrinkage. There is a difference between shrinkage and dockage, however. The old line companies covered it all by dockage but in our case we do not put on any dockage. We only put shrinkage on. Shrinkage is the small amount we take to guarantee what is delivered of the 1,000 bushels at the lake front. Dockage is what the operator in the line companies' elevator would put up on that grain to bring it up to a certain grade. We go up as high as one per cent. in this but many of our operators take only a quarter, half and three-quarters of a cent. The operator has got to use his own judgment. He must bear in mind that he has got to use that judgment in order to deliver that thousand bushels at the lake front. We have had, of course, some complaints. Whenever you get a system in this prov-

Internal Elevators

Regina Convention Decides in Favor of Co-operative Elevators as Recommended by the Elevator Commission

The discussion on the elevator question opened with an address by D. W. McCuaig, chairman of the Manitoba Elevator Commission, who had been invited to the convention for the purpose of giving an outline of the Manitoba scheme.

Mr. McCuaig in opening said: "We are all together for one purpose and we must use to the best advantage the limited time we have at our disposal. I wish to address you on the Manitoba elevator proposition. The elevator is a subject which you are dealing with and it may assist you if I briefly sketch out our work in Manitoba. We approached the different elevator companies owning elevators and found there was a certain disposition to dispose of their elevators. It was difficult for us to enter into any negotiations with regard to purchasing without having some knowledge of the conditions of these elevators. We obtained permission to examine them and on this account we appointed some eight men as inspectors to go around and visit every elevator and make a report as to conditions they found.

Willing to Sell

"On the reports received from these different inspectors our engineer in charge of the construction work was able to arrive at a valuation of these elevators and by doing so we were able to make negotiations for their purchase. The line elevator companies then said they were willing to sell; were anxious to sell, in fact, but on one condition—that we bought every one they had in the province, or none. That was a very unreasonable proposition to make to us. According to the Manitoba Elevator Act it was necessary for us to have a petition signed by sixty per cent. of the grain growers tributary to that particular point before we could purchase but we did not want to start and cover the whole province. It was, as a matter of fact, fortunate that we did not owing to the state of the crops last season. That was the difficulty with which we were faced. We met representatives of the various companies from time to time but they remained firm in their attitude. Time went on and the inspection of elevators was continued. We were into July before we were completed so that on account of the drought and harvest coming so early it put us in a very awkward position.

The Private Owners

"In the meantime while we could not deal with the line companies we approached a large number of private owners, men having two or three elevators and a number of farmers elevators. It was August before we could do anything with

the line companies and then only at the last moment when they found we had purchased a certain number and we were going to build a certain number that it was better for them to dispose of us. In order to do that we had to resort to arbitration. The point I want to make is that the harvest being early on account of the dry summer, the companies refusal to dispose of us and sell any of the elevators until late, put us where we were not in a position to do justice to the scheme during last season. Many of the elevators we purchased from the line companies had put through thousands of bushels of grain before we obtained control of them.

Commission Satisfied

"Taking it on the whole the commission to-day are thoroughly satisfied with the result (applause). I think it would not be fair for any gentleman to criticise us because of the crop failure in the southern part of the province. Any one that would criticise us without doing that is not giving us a fair or reasonable deal.

"We also found that the milling companies were not desirous of selling. At many points we operated where the milling companies had elevators and we found a very keen competition from it. For this, two reasons were to be found this season: on account of the small crop many farmers had only a few bushels of a crop to dispose of and the milling companies offered track prices for the load. The farmer with only a fragment of a crop where he expected so many thousands bushels cannot be blamed if he made an effort to get all he could out of his few bushels but in the face of all this many of them did not accept that and passed their grain through the government elevators. (Applause.)

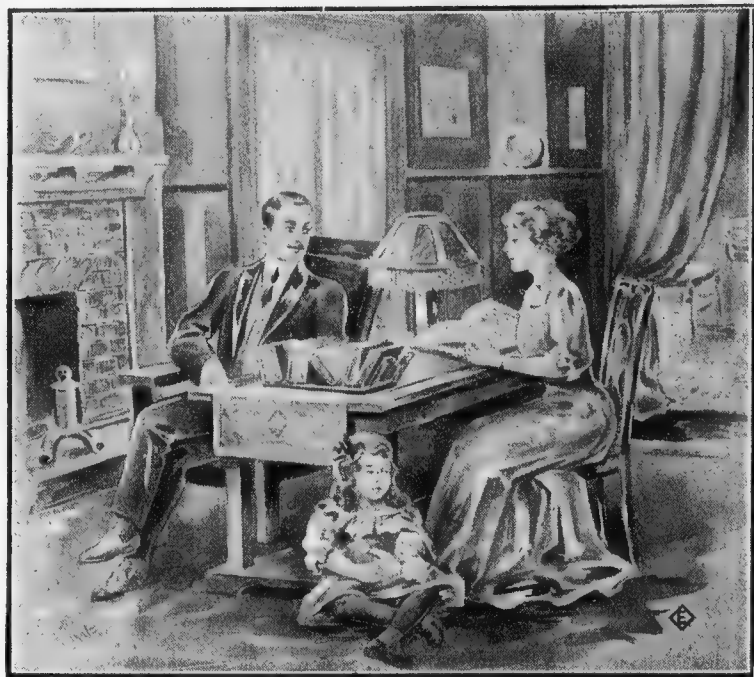
Refers to Premier's Speech

"My attention has been called to an article in this morning's paper. There is a report of a speech made by Hon. Walter Scott, premier of Saskatchewan in the House yesterday, and if you will permit me, I would like to refer to it for a moment. Let me explain to you that the Manitoba Elevator commission comes under the Manitoba Grain Act, the same as any line company. We have to report to the warehouse commissioner every three months and we put in a report for September, October and November. We will have to report to them again in March. If you will take this article to which I refer, you will find that Mr. Scott gives a comparison which is manifestly unfair to us.

Says Comparison Unfair

"Taking the report we presented to the warehouse commissioner for three

LET EATON'S PLAN WITH YOU



Save Enough to Help Furnish the New Home

After your new house is built it will be a source of no small satisfaction to know that you have saved on lumber alone enough to furnish the best room in the new home. Western farm homes are among the best furnished in the country. Every man, and certainly every woman, takes pride in inviting the respect and admiration of visitors by comfortable and homelike furnishings. The new house always calls for new furnishings, and the great advantage of buying at EATON'S is that you can purchase the little luxuries and home comforts out of the money you have saved on the necessities. It is not an uncommon thing for a purchaser of EATON lumber to save \$200.00 on the cost of his house. Think how far this would go in making the interior of the new home just what you would like it to be. And remember the money you save on the lumber is "found money." It is the money you would otherwise pay out but have nothing to show for it.

You get fully as good or better lumber from EATON'S. Our strict requirements call for none but true graded material. Our lumber comes from mills possessing every facility for the manufacture of high class products. We positively guarantee the quality of all lumber supplied on our specifications. All rough lumber is No. 1 Common; finishing material is No. 1 Clear, free from knots and imperfections. Lumber is properly seasoned and dried before shipping. All doors are shipped unpainted so that the true quality of the wood can be seen.

Many orders are now being received for lumber required for Spring building. It is generally desired to get delivery of lumber as early as possible, and as we require about a month to deliver a car from the mills, we advise writing promptly so that prices and full particulars may be secured at once. Write today and satisfy yourself about the saving you can make by getting your lumber direct from the mills in carload lots.

THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED
WINNIPEG CANADA

for Lower Lumber Cost on New Buildings

Secure free of all charge the advice and estimates of our lumber department. We are at your service to figure down the lumber cost of your proposed house or barn. Send us your material list or a plan of the building you intend to put up and we will tell you the exact cost of all necessary lumber. You have no freight to pay, as we quote a delivered price on lumber, all charges paid to your nearest railway station. We positively guarantee the quality and standard grading of our lumber. We have already saved thousands of dollars for our customers. If you can use a carload (17,000 feet) or more, write us without delay. The information we can give is worth a great deal to you whether you buy or not.

Write Us Today—Now

You will want to take delivery of your lumber before the snow goes, so do not delay in getting prices. If possible send in an architect's plan or blue print of your proposed buildings, or if you have a material list, send it to us. Time will be saved in this way and we will promptly return your papers. But if you have no plans, blue prints or specifications, send us just a home-made sketch of the building you intend to put up, showing the necessary dimensions, with a rough floor plan of the interior.

Our Services Are Free

Our lumber department is at your service, absolutely free of charge. This department came into being as the result of repeated and urgent requests from our customers. We were asked to do something to help put lumber prices on a reasonable basis. Many districts had no lumber supply. Some places reported that prices were unreasonably high. We were requested to sell lumber on the same basis of direct dealing and low prices as prevailed in our general goods, farm, implements and binder twine. We finally completed arrangements and now can send lumber in carload lots to any point in Western Canada at prices that are fair and right. Those who have bought lumber at EATON prices tell of savings as high as \$200 on a carload. We would like to tell you exactly what YOUR saving will be, and as our lumber department was opened for the convenience of Western people, please consider us at your service, today.

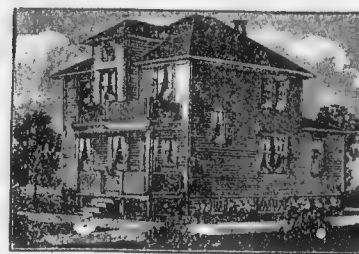
What We Can Supply

Besides rough lumber we quote prices on plain and fancy doors, windows, storm and cellar sash, door frames, window frames, leaded light windows, siding, flooring, mouldings, verandah columns, and newel posts, porch rails, balusters, and all kinds of mill work. Also on shingles, lath, building paper, metallic siding and roofing, rubber roofing, paints, oils, builders' hardware, carpenters' tools—practically everything a builder needs.

We Have Special Plans, \$2.50

A licensed architect has prepared for us complete plans and full specifications for several houses and barns of a style well suited to this country. A few of these are shown here. The plans and specifications complete for any of these houses or barns will cost but \$2.50, and this amount is refunded when you buy your lumber at EATON'S.

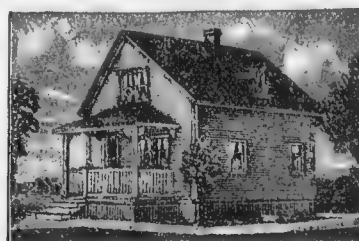
SPACIOUS 9 ROOMED HOUSE



For \$1,025.00 we supply all the lumber, siding, flooring, finishing, mouldings, windows, doors, window and door frames, lath and shingles necessary to build this nine roomed house. Price includes freight to most stations. Cost of plans and specifications included.

Cost of Plans Alone \$2.50

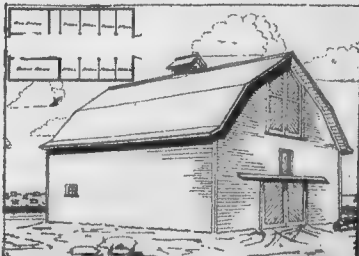
FIVE ROOMED HOUSE WARM AND COMFORTABLE



\$645.00 buys all necessary lumber, windows, doors, window and door frames, moulding, building paper, lath and shingles for this warm and homelike five roomed house. Price includes freight to most stations. Cost of plans included.

Cost of Plans Alone \$2.50

A GOOD BARN FOR MIXED FARMING



\$771.00 represents the cost of all lumber, doors, windows, frames, shingles and tar paper for this splendid barn. Freight to most stations is included, also cost of plans and full specifications.

Cost of Plans Alone \$2.50

HOW TO LOWER THE TARIFF

The Guide, with a view to increasing the number of its readers, and also Association Membership, has undertaken to promote a prize competition among the different Branches of the Grain Growers' Associations and the United Farmers of Alberta.

The Sum of \$300.00

will be given in Prizes, \$100 in each Province—Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta—as follows:

To the Branch sending in the largest number of new yearly subscriptions during the months of January, February and March

\$50.00

To the Branch sending in the second largest number of new subscriptions during the months of January, February and March

\$30.00

To the Branch sending in the third largest number of new subscriptions during the months of January, February and March

\$20.00

OR

If the winning Branches desire to take their prizes out in Books chosen from our lists, to start a circulating library of their own, we will make the

FIRST PRIZES	\$55.00 WORTH OF BOOKS
SECOND "	33.00 " " "
THIRD "	22.00 " " "

This latter plan is, however, optional with the winners, but we simply draw to your attention that a very valuable circulating library for your members could be secured, if you are among the lucky ones and desire educational matter instead of currency.

As a further inducement in addition to the above offer we will give to each Branch that sends in ten subscriptions their choice of one copy of Edward Porritt's "Sixty Years of Protection in Canada," or any books to the value of \$1.50 chosen from our lists.

WORKING RULES

Any Branch can have as many agents working as they desire. The contest is not limited to the officers of the Branch.

Agents and Branch officers will still be entitled to their commissions on any subscriptions which they secure.

To secure entry in the competition it will be necessary to state on your remittance lists which Branch you desire your subscriptions credited to.

Subscriptions need not come through regular agents. Any of your members can send in one or more new subscriptions, and if he states that it is intended

to apply on our Prize Competition, your Branch will get credit for it.

Any new subscription sent in individually will be credited to any Branch the sender directs.

Two renewals will be entitled to the same credit as one new subscription.

Travelling agents must credit subscriptions to nearest Branch to district in which they are working.

Records of this contest will be opened with the first mail received in January. Our representatives can rest assured that each one's interests will be looked after fairly and squarely.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG

nice you must remember that you must allow a certain amount of shrinkage.

Grain Going South

The speaker then dealt with the street buyer and then took up the point of the delegation of farmers to Ottawa. "On account of this visit," he said, "there is a possibility of our grain going south. How necessary it is therefore, that you should have control of the storage facilities of the province, so that you can send your grain down to Port Arthur or to the south or north in a few years.

"In reading Mr. Scott's speech, I have to agree with him in one particular, that we do not know yet what enormous proportions this grain business will come to in the future years. Then I say now is the time for you to get ready and get everything into shape. Prepare for this enormous crop that will be harvested here in a few years to come. It is much easier to do it now than when it is too late.

"Whatever system you organize in Saskatchewan, you want to educate your fellow farmers to be loyal to it. You cannot afford to take those baits that are offered by our opposition in so many different ways to try and discredit

our own system. The system you are working for is your own and it is for you to be loyal to it, to support it and patronize it. Without this support, it is doomed to failure.

Average and Cost

"At Brandon I made the appeal that the farmers should go back to their homes and educate their neighbors. They are doing it. I make that appeal to you. It has been made for the last three years at every convention I have attended. There is another statement I made that has been misunderstood. It was said that when at Brandon I admitted that the system was a failure, that we were running it at a tremendous loss. I want to correct that right now. I made the statement in Brandon in dealing on the shrinkage of cars that up to December 31 we paid \$11,000 for shrinkages, and up to the present we have paid about \$14,000. But I thought I made myself perfectly clear that although we had paid \$11,000 we have the grain to cover it."

The speaker's closing remarks dealt with overages stating that under a recent ruling the shipper can keep any overage there may happen to be. "It is a very

unfair ruling," he continued, "to the special bin system. We have had a great many overages. The only way we could do was to ask the shippers who had them to return the same amount of grain or the amount of cash they had received. Owing to the ruling to which I have referred, a good many farmers took the stand that they were entitled to the overage, but to the honor and glory of others when it was put up to them they returned it."

Several members of the conventions asked the speaker questions regarding the profit expected from government owned elevators. One member asked the capacity of the cleaners, receiving the reply, two to four thousand bushels an hour in the government elevators. The name of the cleaner was given as Monitor No. 9, the cost being about \$500.

The Debate

The debate upon the elevator question was opened by the moving of the following resolution:

"That in the opinion of this convention the finding of the Elevator Commission is not in accordance with the expressed wishes of the farmers of the province and that this convention is in favor of a system of government owned interior elevators."

This resolution was brought forward by H. A. Wiley and Houston Gibson of Whitewood. They explained that the Whitewood local association had been unanimous for government ownership and had not been able to see how the new system proposed by the elevator commission could be worked out successfully.

Mr. Partridge's Address

The next speaker on the subject was E. A. Partridge, of Sintaluta.

In part Mr. Partridge said: "At the convention at Weyburn two years ago government ownership of elevators was unanimously endorsed. Last year at Prince Albert the convention again unanimously voted on government ownership. Now I believe that there has been some misapprehension as to the duty of the commission appointed by the executive. The executive appointed the commission to investigate the details of government ownership and not to investigate various schemes.

The Square Deal

"The Manitoba Elevator Act was not approved by the farmers and grain growers in general. It was weak in two or three places, and they found that out in Manitoba. There was a shortcoming in the power given to deal with small lots of grain shipped by individual farmers; the proper grading could not be done. What we want here is a square deal, and that we must have. From figures from which Mr. McCuiag had just quoted they had last year paid the freight on 750,000 bushels of screenings. It would be far better to have these screenings stay at home at the initial elevator, save the freight on them to Fort William, thereby greatly increasing the grade and standard of the wheat when it reached the old country market, which is the market that controls the price. People would not have a chance to adulterate the wheat if the screenings were kept here and the grade would always be the highest that can be given for good, clean wheat.

Trouble Over Binning

"Some people may think that all kinds of wheat of the same grade should be thrown into a bin and a sample from that bin taken. This is very wrong. The miller grades his wheat on scientific principles; you can do the same and thereby preserve the individuality of the wheat. By the operation now going on at the terminal elevators the grain is being skimmed. It is being skimmed at your own doors; and the various types, so lowered in grade, the natural consequence follows—you get the poorest price for your grain.

"No. 1 Northern, to be graded as such, must have 60 per cent. of hard red grain, must be clean and weigh 60 pounds to the bushel.

Means Good Prices

"In speaking to a miller in England, I asked him: 'What would you give as a premium if I should send you a good solid wheat grading No. 1 Northern and weighing 62½ pounds to the measured bushel—and by the way, a great deal of Saskatchewan wheat weighs 62½ pounds.' He replied that he could afford to pay from 3 to 4 cents more per bushel. Developing a premium, wheat will naturally develop a sample market. Now I say that this Red fad has been a veritable incubus to us, and it has cost us millions of dollars. It has been shown that No. 2 or No. 3 Northern is as good as No. 1 Northern for milling purposes. Simply because they found a good opening in this Red they took advantage to rob us of our rightful price on grain that may not be Red. A grading system like that in vogue in Minneapolis is what we want. Grading on scientific principles is as easy as grading otherwise and would be far more beneficial to you. At a cost of \$1 per car, you can find out for yourself just exactly where your wheat is in the scale of values. This would open an ideal market—a market of forced competition which would bring you the highest possible price.

As to Grading

"Grading. This feature of our system which we have demonstrated to you we can obtain. The government will be amenable to giving us what will benefit us, provided it does not affect them at the other end. All the government wants is to be shown a clear way, and I do not think they would refuse us when it would not affect them and benefit us so greatly. If you could also secure to get your weight at the initial elevator you would have grounds to recover loss or shortage in weight from the railroad companies. You would soon see also that you would get better cars with better grain doors to ship your grain in.

Advance from Banks

"Banks as a rule are very arbitrary and we cannot always obtain advances without going to considerable trouble—for instance, forced to sell at times when the market is in its poorest condition. To offset this let the government make the advance upon the stored commodity and soon the financial side of the proposition will be righted. We want a system of co-operation, let the stronger sustain the weaker, for the poor homesteader is the man who needs top prices if anyone does.

Initial Steps

"The Manitoba government would not be in the fix they were in respect to buyers if they had included in their elevator bill a provision that the Manitoba elevator commission could put on a buyer, a man who could make advances on grain. That would have stopped the conspiracy on the part of the elevator men. Government ownership, and nothing else, was the watchword of the farmers." They might not initiate it. He did not know what they would do. "I know," the speaker continued, "we are planning a program, initial steps have been taken today whereby we are not going to throw ourselves into opposition. We have got to kick against our own men on the commission before we kick against a government that puts principles in its bill which are founded on the report of the commission. We are not getting into a squabble. This is an economic question." (Renewed applause). Mr. Partridge went on to argue in favor of the application of the principle of the Initiative and Referendum to such problems as were presented by the elevator question. "Waiting," he added, "might do them good. We are only ten per cent. of the farmers of the province. Let us get busy and organize the other ninety per cent., and we will show who is going to rule this country." He maintained that it was possible for the farmers to create, under government operation, a virtual monopoly of storage against the millers and everyone else. As to the argument that each elevator would have to be filled three times before it would pay, he believed that more and more the initial point was going to be the place where the great bulk of the storage would be created. Special binning was going to

take place to meet the requirements of exporters in various directions. The Pacific, the Hudson's Bay and the United States, and the existing eastern route would all before long afford outlets for the produce of the West. They wanted a sample market, and to bring all the buyers into a great secondary market where they would choose their grain according to their requirements, and store at the secondary or terminal points that lay along their route of transport. He believed in that rested their hope of a highly competitive market. As to the premiums offered by private companies to divert storage from government elevators, Mr. Partridge remarked that a campaign of education would have to be undertaken to teach the farmers that by accepting this paltry sop they were losing three or four cents at the secondary point.

Want Virtual Monopoly

On resuming after luncheon, Mr. Partridge said: "I do not wish to criticize the finding of the commission nor the bill as presented by them regarding the elevators. We want a virtual monopoly of the storage of grain. I have always advocated that the loading platform should be open the year round, so that farmers could load their grain at any time. Now we propose that the sellers of the grain should control this monopoly and not the buyers. We want an independent party to have charge and also want the prestige of the government behind us. When these milling corporations start to create rivalry and dissension we will be able to better cope with the situation if we are backed by the government. The government is now willing to advance 85 per cent. of the cost of the elevator, and the farmers have to pay the remaining 15 per cent. For security the government is willing to accept the elevator alone as sufficient, and if these elevators are established do you not see the great advantage that the small farmers will have in the marketing of their product? The small farmer will find buyers for his grain instead of having to look for these buyers and probably sacrifice in the matter of price and grade.

Re Consistency

"I have been told that I was inconsistent. Gentlemen, I wish to disprove this as it is wholly erroneous. I was told last night I had advocated the building and operation of the Hudson's Bay Railway by a joint stock company, and this morning I had advocated the government ownership of elevators. This seems inconsistent, well it does not, for there is no parallel between the two cases. Government ownership of railways seems to be impracticable in so far that no government is willing to saddle itself too heavily. If we cannot have government ownership let us take the most satisfactory of all the immediate steps to that end and have a railroad built by the people and operated by the people for the benefit of the people. But bear in mind that we want the government to perform this building and operating on behalf of the community. There are no hostile interests vested in this province; there is simply the apathy lying there and we want to remove that by sending to the house men inoculated with our principles; men who will see to our demands and give us our long felt wants. The fault is all ours because we do not send such men there when we have the opportunity.

Must Bar Politics

"We do not want to get at odds with the government; we do not need to; we simply must stand for our rights and not bring politics into this game. We want prosperity, and to this end we must organize strongly so that we can impress on their memories that our demands should be complied with since they are just and right.

"In regard to co-operation, this association has declared for co-operation outside of the membership.

"Now, gentlemen, in closing I wish to have you believe that this is an economic question, and must be dealt with as such.

"Let whatever party is in power take the side that it will, we will stand pat and look on. We will have to wait, but we shall obtain at no long distant date our just demands. If you consider our scheme as being worthy of your support, we want the unanimous support of all of you. Again, this is an economic question and must be treated solely on its merits."

A Farmers' Question

Mr. Veitch, the next speaker to take part in the discussion, said: "We want a square deal and nothing more. We do

not want to ask any one to help a cause that does not benefit him; we simply want the farmers to deal with this question themselves. It is not fair to ask the city people to contribute to the carrying out of our system. Shall we have a system? Yes. Government ownership is ideal, but we do not control the government and even so we shall have our system.

"When we get it we shall clean our grain ourselves; we shall own our elevators, have our own monopoly of the storage, have special fanning facilities and the grading we shall control. Shall we stick to government ownership and turn down what is offered us? (Cries of, 'Yes, yes.')

The speaker then pointed out the foolishness of such an idea. "There is not a man here," he said, "who wants special privileges, because we are all fighting special privileges.

"There are some defects in this scheme which will be remedied only by time. It is wise for us to accept the offers now made which will eventually bring us to our own. Wise men change their minds, but fools never do."

An Amendment Moved

Lewis Gabriel then proposed as an amendment: "That we approve of the system as recommended by the commission." "There is," he said, "no danger in going ahead with the building of the elevators. We can prove that from the fact that the private companies are building and operating elevators with success. I find that Mr. Partridge is quite inconsistent. The same conclusion can be reached in regard to the railway as can be reached in the elevator question. Keep politics out of this for there has been too much of that in Manitoba.

"We do not want any politics here. Let us keep on passing resolutions until we reach our aim. Things have not been running smoothly in Manitoba, and we do not want any system like that here. Mr. Partridge condemned the building of railways by the government and explodes some fancy theories. Yes, the next thing we had better do is to get someone to build our stables for us."

Converted by McCuaig

The next speaker was W. Hordern, of Dundurn, who opened his remarks by saying that he was a convert to government ownership of elevators. "I stood," he said, "before our friend Mr. Green and his colleagues at Saskatoon and for a full hour I gave evidence on behalf of co-operative ownership by the farmers. Since I heard the splendid speech of Mr. McCuaig and the result of government ownership of elevators there, all my difficulties have vanished. We are told that things are not working smoothly there. They have not had much time yet. We will have the smooth working come later on; come this season. The great thing I feared was graft and politics and I cannot see that they have come into the operation of the Manitoba elevators. I believe that when we get the Referendum and Recall that we can make our government pure and do our will."

A Somewhat Contrary Opinion

Some strong support to the amendment was given by G. H. McKague, of Fertile Valley. His belief was that if those assembled were going to be practical farmers they should get down to business. "I have listened to the speakers," he said, "during the day. Mr. Partridge has spoken more of selling wheat than the elevator question. The proposition you have before you is, should we own the elevators of Saskatchewan? I listened carefully to Mr. McCuaig. He said there was a leakage and the government was paying for it. Not a very serious matter, perhaps, but he did say your wheat was being mixed up with that of others. That is one thing I objected to strongly. I don't believe it would be a paying proposition to buy all the elevators in the province. In the first place they are not built properly. Are we going to be saddled with these elevators? I claim not. I would say we do not want them. I have perfect confidence in the members of that commission. I only know two of them, but I have the greatest confidence in them. They have gone into the matter thoroughly. Let us be a unit, as Mr. Partridge said. I want to say right now that Mr. Langley and Mr. Green are the best friends the farmers of this province ever had. (Loud applause.) The question they had to deal with was a big one, no question about it. It was the biggest task that any two men in this province ever undertook. They have made a report to the government and if the government does not do its duty, we will show them

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CONTRACTORS AND FARMERS can save money by attending this sale. A fine selection of heavy draft and general purpose horses, including three carloads of extra choice mares, weighing about 1,400 pounds.

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PROPRIETOR - PHONE GARRY 1575 - AUCTIONEER

who are the masters. (A voice: 'We will put them out.') I recommend, gentlemen, strongly, that we support the commission because we appointed them in honor. Do not let us throw them out in disgrace. Get behind them, men; get behind them as men of the province and give them our support." (Loud applause.)

Mr. Collier, of Welwyn, seconded the amendment to the resolution and briefly spoke on the subject, stating that his opinion was that the Manitoba system was not in the best interests of the farmers.

George Langley Speaks

With cheers the delegates sat back in their seats when the chairman announced that the next speaker would be George Langley, M. L. A., and a member of the elevator commission appointed by the government.

Mr. Langley's speech was in the following terms: "As one of the commissioners serving on the commission, I suppose you would naturally expect I would have something to say to you in connection with the report of the commission presented to the government. I was looking while we were discussing this question at one of those mottoes on the wall of this splendid hall and I notice it says: 'Our strength is not all in numbers and wealth but in the personnel, individuality, cool, calm judgment and esteem embodied in our leaders.' Those of us who during the last few years have taken a leading part in the Grain Growers' Association, have need today more than ever before of cool, calm judgment. There is evident-

ly a division of feeling in this convention that is evident to anyone. Recognizing that fact, I would like to say just a simple word or two as to the object we have as an association. I would like to say why I am a member of the Grain Growers' Association. I am banded together with you men in this hall and other farmers. What for? In order to secure for the things we grow and have to sell the very last cent that belongs to us as cultivators of the soil. I am not without hope that this association will settle this great agricultural question one way or the other.

What the G. G. A. is Fighting For

"What is it that brought the demand for public ownership? We fought the question of grain growing for years before any question of public ownership was ever mooted. I remember in 1902-03, when I was living in the district of Rosthern we had the hardest fight we ever had in connection with the marketing of grain. I know sometimes that I am referred to as a party politician. I want to say that at the time I had no more to do with politics than any other man in the whole of the province, or the N. W. T. as it was then. What did we find? We found in bringing our grain to market we were confronted with a condition of things which gave us just about half its value while the grain dealer pocketed the other half. I was living in that large Mennonite district and we were confronted with this condition of things and as I was practically the only British born man in eight hundred families in those early days, they appoint-

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ed me their agent to stand in their place and fight their battle. I will not give any particulars in connection with it. There were nine elevators in Rosthern district and one of the owners travelled with me on the train coming to Regina two years after and said that as a result of the fight I put up I had done him out of \$2,900.

"When in 1905 I was elected as a member of the legislative assembly, I was not elected as a politician at all. I was elected principally because of my association with the Grain Growers' movement. I might give you a further word of explanation by saying that up to the time of the formation of the province I had been a loyal supporter of the Haultain administration and I will go a step further: since that time my personal friendship with Mr. Haultain has not dimmed in the slightest degree, although I have been a supporter of Mr. Scott. I am dwelling on the personal note a little because I am anxious that you delegates should see clearly the fitness of myself and my brother commissioner, Mr. Green, for the office we were chosen to fill as members of this commission. I have not been the best of party politicians since I have been in the assembly. My friend, Mr. Raiton, will bear me out when I say that in the assembly of which I am a member and supposed to be a supporter of the government, I stood up and fought them on my own side of the house in favor of what I thought was in the interest of the farmers of the province. I only mention that personal matter in order to clear the way to give you to understand that in accepting the work that was put on us as a commission there was nothing in the world that any farmer in this province could object to in my accepting the position.

The Elevator Commission

"Let me now remind you of the facts that led up to the appointment of the commission. I was present in the convention that was held in Regina in 1907. This question of marketing grain was up for discussion. Mr. Partridge, who has spoken to you today, had a very skeleton of a scheme which he put before the convention and of which they did not take much notice. Mr. Green also had a scheme which he put before the convention and which they did not do much with. We separated from that convention without coming to any decision at all. We held the next convention at Saskatoon and at that convention two similar schemes were again put before the convention. I have to make the frank confession that I think my friend Mr. Green was not sufficiently well informed. He did not do justice to his scheme and in consequence it was turned down. Mr. Partridge's scheme, which involved a question of public ownership, was discussed and accepted by the convention and endorsed. But do not forget this: these public ownership schemes were not intended to bind us to a fetish in any way at all. They were all proposed as a means of ridding us from the evils that attended the marketing of our grain. I want to point out distinctly that public ownership was not the end we were aiming at. The next convention was held at Weyburn and at that convention we were more decided than ever that a definite and practical and finished remedy should be found for the evils we were suffering from. At this convention I said I would agree to anything that would give to the farmers of this province a remedy against

the exactions made upon them by the grain dealers of the province. That has been my position all through. Therefore, when Mr. Partridge gets up and says it was public ownership we have been striving for, he is wrong. We were only advocating public ownership because that was at the time the best remedy we could see against the evils of private ownership.

Approached the Government

"Last year we met at Prince Albert. Previous to that meeting our friend Mr. Green had appeared before the agricultural committee of the assembly and there had laid out the evils that our farmers were suffering from in the marketing of their grain. He made the suggestion of public ownership. As a member of the house, I was a member of that committee, and I specifically asked Mr. Green this question: 'Is this plan you have laid before us a cast-iron plan which we are called upon to accept or refuse?' Mr. Green replied (and this is on record in the little book you have all seen): 'It is a suggestion, and not a cast-iron plan. If the object we have in view, which is for all time to free the farmers from the monopolist, can be attained by any other plan, we do not mind.'

"All these facts were known to the delegates at last year's convention. Mr. Partridge somewhat misrepresented the case when he spoke this morning. He spoke about some one speaking against public ownership and not being very favorably received. He had reference, of course, to the minister of agriculture, Mr. Motherwell. That was not the case at all. I say distinctly that why Mr. Motherwell was not favorably received was for a different reason altogether. The reason he was not favorably received was that he conveyed the impression that there would be a commission appointed in which the members of this association would be in the minority. (Cries of 'no, no,' and 'correct.')

"I will not convey any further information because I have made up my mind, whatever may be the decision of this convention, to say nothing I cannot endorse when I read it in the coolest and calmest of blood. I say again, Mr. Motherwell spoke of a commission of five, two of that commission being members of this association. I took the platform and begged the delegates at that convention to stand tight; that we had discussed the question until it had been put into practical form, and to put ourselves in a commission where our opponents would be in a majority would be madness.

Not Anxious to Sit

"Finally, the commission was appointed. You know what happened. The government requested Mr. Green and myself to become members of the commission. In his statement in the House yesterday, Hon. Walter Scott made reference to the fact that neither of us was anxious to accept the position. Why? To stand in front of a troop of farmers and make a speech while they cheer you to the echo is a very delightful thing. I have done it again and again. (Laughter.) I remember a meeting at Radisson where I had a sympathetic audience, and I dwelt on the exactions of the elevator people, and I pleaded as strongly as I could with farmers to stand together and have conditions altered—and I had a good time. After it was over an elevator man said to me: 'You are unfair. There are two sides to this question. Why do you not put both sides?' I replied:

'I have got all I can do to put my own side, and if the other man has got a side, let him get up and put it.' (Laughter.) That is what Mr. Partridge does. (Cheers.) I should be unjust to him if I did not say that he does it well. When I accepted this appointment as a commissioner, I could not do that sort of thing any more. Candidly, I wanted somebody else to be on that commission, so that I could put it right up to him. As members of the commission, we had to see both sides of the question. There were times during the work of the commission when my own feelings alarmed me: when I wondered whether I was really doing justice to the men who had reposed their confidence in me. You will remember reading certain items in the press relative to a row between myself and another member of the commission. Why? Because it seemed to me that we were not getting all we ought to get in favor of the farmers' case, and rather than be closed up in my endeavor to get everything the farmer wanted, I would have broken the commission up.

Endorsed by Grain Growers

"Before we accepted that position, both myself and Mr. Green had the absolute endorsement of the only authority that could speak for every man in the room. We were your servants, selected by you, approved by you and with the stamp of your approval on us. (Applause.) Our work may not have been satisfactory. Our recommendation may not appeal to you. You may vote it down, but do not forget—and I will press it home to you—you will repudiate your own sanctioned servants in this work. We had Mr. McCuaig before us this morning, and he told us about the Manitoba scheme. Were I in the humor, and did it serve any practical end, I might have a word or two to say in criticism. I will only call attention however, to one phrase he used. He said: 'I believe, gentlemen, that the Manitoba system will succeed.' Can you read between the lines? (Loud laughter.) What does it mean? That it is not succeeding at present. That, I think, is a fair inference.

"Nine out of ten of the farmers that came before us to give evidence, when asked if they wanted a scheme like the Manitoba one, said no. This convention may vote for that scheme if they like; but if they do, they vote against the expression of every witness who appeared before us. If you wanted such a scheme, why did you not come before the commission and say so? Mr. Partridge himself said he did not want it, but I am afraid that he has been won over by the blandishments of Mr. McCuaig since. Every member of the executive said he did not want it. I noticed my friend, Mr. Noble, of Oxbow, on the platform when Mr. McCuaig was covering up the weaknesses of his system as well as he could. Mr. Noble clapped his hands very vigorously when Mr. McCuaig was trying to show the beauties of the Manitoba system. But when he asked Mr. Noble if he wanted that system he said he did not. What was the poor commission to do? When you have a dozen witnesses from all over the province come before you and tell you they do not want it, it is like taking a young lady home to your son's, and everyone refusing to look at her, and then the boys get mad and grumble afterwards because they couldn't get married. (Laughter.)

Evidence Before Commission

"There were one or two reasons cited by witnesses who came to us against the Manitoba system. One of them was the want of security in patronage of the elevators. We had before us Mr. Simpson of Regina. When we asked him if he wanted the Manitoba system, he said, 'No. If you cannot get a monopoly of all the elevators, do not touch it at all.' Mr. Noble has told us that he did not want a monopoly, and that was the kind of evidence we had to put up with. We had your president (F. M. Gates) before us, and he did not want the Manitoba scheme because of the lack of security. But then, the president is a man of resource. He said to us, 'I would be willing to pledge five cents a bushel on all the wheat I grow that I will take it to the government elevator.' When we asked the others if they would do that, they said no. Mr. Maharg, one of your executives, said that he would mortgage his farm to the government. We asked the other witnesses if they would do that and they said: 'Not on your life.'

"And then there was another reason, that it did not benefit the small farmer. That is the defect of all our proposals for government ownership. So long as a man has a carload of wheat to take, he can store it in the government elevator and it will be in secure hands. And just here, let me make an aside. I have a much better opinion of the government than most people. My experience of politics has not revealed the cesspool of wickedness of which we hear so much. I can make this statement: that during my six years in politics, outside of the session allowance, which I have taken, I have never had one single twenty-five cents directly or indirectly because of my connection with politics. (Applause.)

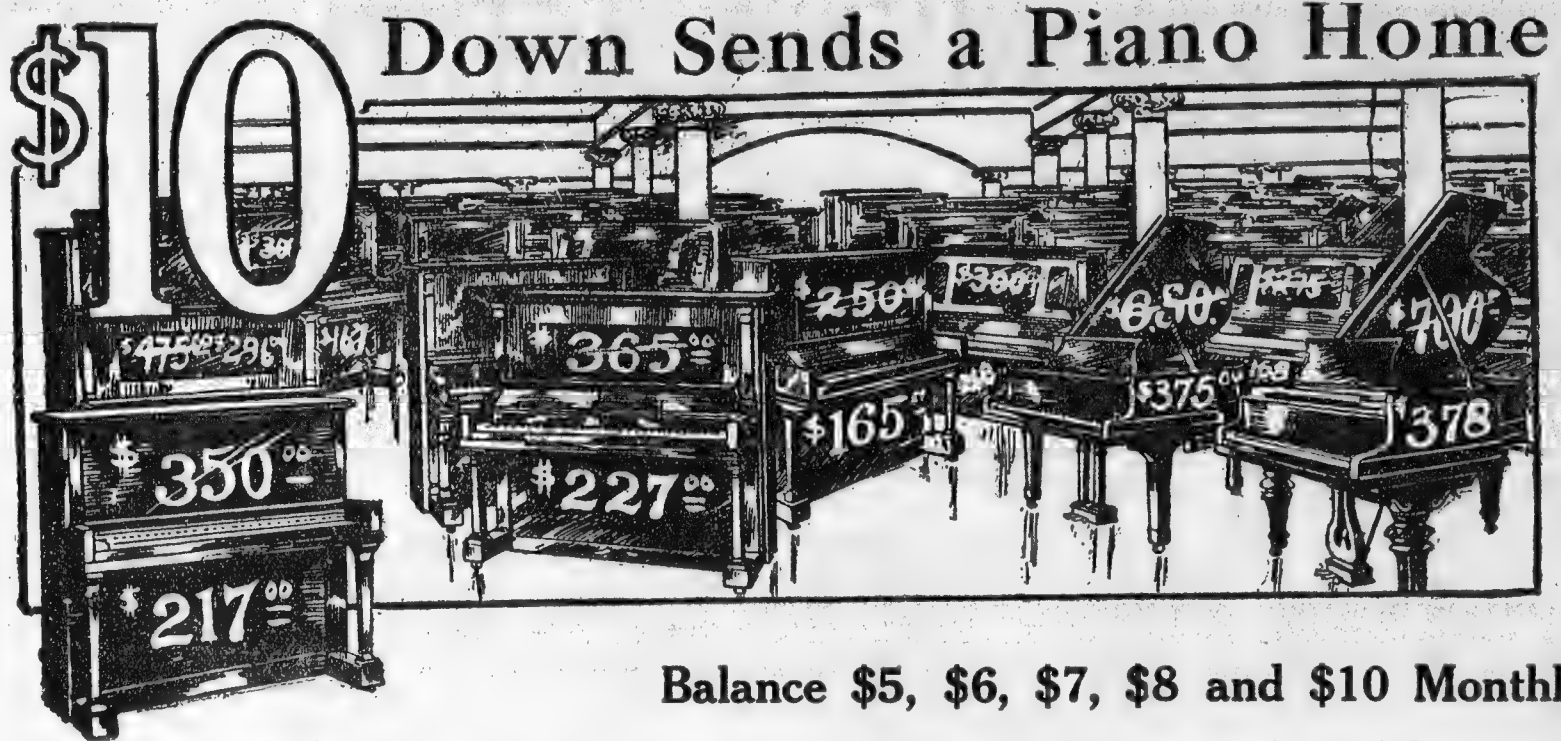
Bad Scheme for Small Farmers

"To take up the second point again: While the large farmers' grain will be safe in the custody of the government, what does the Manitoba scheme do for the small farmer with a few wagonloads of wheat? Mr. McCuaig told you that in some cases they had amalgamated and sold it at carload prices and the farmers had got the benefit. But he also said that there were a lot of other places where they would not do it. The Manitoba scheme, as it is at present worked, offers no security to the small farmer. Mr. McCuaig will probably pardon me saying this, but I wish to say it in the presence of the president of the Grain Growers' Grain Company. But for the Grain Growers' Grain Company, the government system in Manitoba would have practically died on the threshold. That company sent out fifty buyers, not into fifty places, mark you, but into a great many more places. The buyer would be at one point for two days and then go to another point for two days, and if the farmer at the first place did not catch the Grain Growers' Grain Company's buyer, then he would have to wait until Mr. Buyer came back. Do you think the farmers of this country will be satisfied with that? (No, no.)

Mr. Horden: "That is a perfectly satisfactory arrangement."

Mr. Langley: "Suppose you were living twenty miles away from the station and knew that the buyer would be in town but two days out of six. You get ready to go on the day that the buyer would be

Continued on page 24



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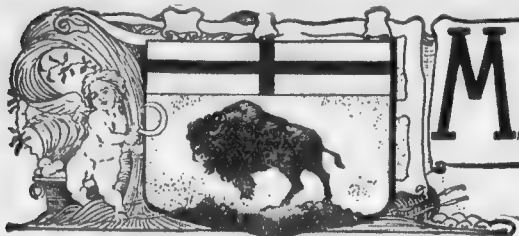
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MANITOBA SECTION

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially by the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by R. McKenzie, Secretary, Winnipeg, Man.

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J. Faust, S. J. Rathwell, J. R. McKenzie, W. A. Hamilton.

SWAN LAKE OFFICERS

The Swan Lake association held their annual meeting on the 14th, and the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Robt. Gamble; vice-president, J. J. Earle; secretary-treasurer, J. E. Docking; directors, J. Eldar, M. Campbell, W. H. Holland, J. Jamieson, F. DeRoos, W. W. Shirley. The secretary was appointed a delegate to the Brandon convention.

SHOAL LAKE MEETING

A meeting of the Shoal Lake G.G.A. was held in the council chamber at 3 p.m. January 14, the president, Frank Simpson, in the chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and adopted. Communications were read from The Guide re subscriptions, from Sunshine Guild re Mrs. Treposki, from R. McKenzie re annual convention. It was moved by John Dandridge and seconded by M. McFadyen, that a subscription be taken on behalf of Mrs. Treposki and placed in the hands of Thos. Badger who should afford immediate relief and report on the case next meeting. Twenty-five dollars was immediately subscribed by the members and handed over to Mr. Badger. John Dandridge, one of the delegates to Ottawa, gave an interesting report of his trip and stated that he had very little hopes of anything being done re tariff or anything else at Ottawa, as there is too much party there. All for party and nothing for the good of the country. Cuntz-Badger: That a hearty vote of thanks be tendered Mr. Dandridge for the interesting report of his trip to Ottawa. Tucker-McFadyen: Resolved that this association is in favor of the federal government undertaking the speedy construction of the Hudson's Bay Railway and its operation through the medium of an independent commission. That all terminal and transfer elevators shall be owned by the government of Canada and operated by an independent commission. And that we are in favor of free reciprocal trade relations with the United States on all natural products and agricultural implements. And further, that we are in favor of the co-operative bill, now before the house, believing as we do that co-operation will benefit both the producer and consumer. Therefore we respectfully request our representatives at Ottawa—Hon. Senator Watson and Dr. Roach, M.P.—to do all in their power to carry out the wishes of their constituents as set forth in the foregoing resolution, and that a copy of same be forwarded to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Hon. Senator Watson and Dr. Roach, M.P.

ROSSBURN ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting of the Rossburn branch was held on Saturday, December 24, with a representative number present. After some preliminary business the following officers were elected for 1911. President, A. L. Duncanson; vice-president, S. S. Warnock; secretary-treasurer, J. J. Stitt. Directors: D. Sinclair, J. Young, L. Buchanan, R. Paul, Jas. McBride, W. W. McIntosh. This branch of the association meets on the last Saturday of each month, at 2.30 in the Orange Hall, where every farmer will be most welcome. The objects of the branch are intellectual, social and financial improvement.

SPEHLING WILL DEBATE

Sperling branch of the M. G. G. A. met for the purpose of having petitions signed requesting the Manitoba elevator commission to provide storage facilities at Sperling. Every member present signed the petition, and John F. Golden, Edgar Ferris, H. Howes and H. Courtney were appointed to circulate and have the petitions filled out. The following resolution was moved by John S. Golden and seconded by H. M. Courtney:

"That it is the desire of the Sperling branch of the M. G. G. A. that all candidates at the next general election shall be interviewed before the nominations are made, and that such candidates be required to pledge themselves, if elected, to use their entire influence to further the interests of the farmers and to use all honorable means to secure the passage of such laws as are demanded by the platform of the farmers, and as were demanded of the Dominion government by the farmers when, in a body, they met and made their request of the government at Ottawa on December 16, 1910, and that a copy of this resolution be sent to The Grain Growers' Guide." The resolution carried unanimously. On motion the meeting adjourned to meet again on the second Saturday in February, when it is proposed to hold a debate on the subject of "Motor-plowing vs. Horses."

DIRECT LEGISLATION

The second meeting of the newly formed branch at Inkerman was held on Monday evening, the 16th ult. The meeting was largely attended and important topics were enthusiastically discussed. The branch is going to be a live one. The present indications are that there are going to be many and profitable evenings spent this winter. At the next meeting there will be a debate on "Direct Legislation vs. Present Legislation."

MANITOBA FARMER VISITS EAST (From Dundas Banner)

Mr. J. Dandridge, of Shoal Lake, Manitoba, is visiting his sister, Mrs. Stonehill, Dundas. Mr. Dandridge is one of those "breezy Western farmers" that Sir Wilfrid Laurier spoke of at Ottawa. He is full of the Western spirit, and says that the farmers of the West are in earnest in what they say. They have been the prey, he says, of too many, of railways, of elevator and commission men, and are of course worked up to the point of successful resistance. What they can do is instanced in the binder twine. It used to be 16 cents a pound. After the farmers united they got it for 8 to 10 cents a pound. He used 1,000 pounds himself this year and had 20,000 bushels of grain. "We are willing to pay the retailers a fair profit, and the farmers of the West are not selfish, as some politicians here would assert." His riding, Minnedosa, was the first one to elect a farmers' member to the Manitoba legislature. Mr. Malcolm was supported by the farmers who broke away from party. The farmers are learning to have their say and to meet conditions as they find them. We do not want a reciprocity that will harm others, but we want fair play for all, and as good as is going for the man behind the plow, whose manual labor is hard and who is making Canada by his character and labor." Mr. Dan-

dridge is a self-made man that deserves credit. He left England 23 years ago with his wife and two children, and landed in the West with only forty-two cents. Today, after hard toil, careful management, and a favorable Providence, he is worth \$22,000, and is operating a big outfit, as well as carrying on a dairy for the town. He uses a gasoline tractor for plowing, and as he has four boys his labor lies wholly in his family. "The prairie is full of good, Irish, Scotch and English settlers," said he, "while Ontario men are all around us."

ST. CLAUDE RESOLUTION

G. J. Tremorin, secretary of the St. Claude branch, writes as follows, under date of February 8: We held our annual meeting last Saturday. The report of the delegates to the Brandon convention was received, and every member was enthusiastic over the work accomplished by the association last year. Following are some of the resolutions accepted at this meeting: "That the Manitoba government elevator commission be asked to have a telephone installed in their office here." "While quite satisfied with the government elevators last year, we recognize that they were working under difficulties, and we, the Grain Growers of St. Claude, would urge upon them the advisability of

well prepared report, after which a vote of thanks was tendered the delegate. The following resolution was then brought forward: "Resolved that we, the Moore Park branch of the M.G.G.A., put ourselves on record as being in favor of free trade with the United States in so far as they will allow Canada the same privileges." After a great deal of discussion the resolution passed with only one dissenting voice. The meeting then adjourned until Saturday, February 4.

TERMINAL ELEVATORS

At a meeting of the Ashville branch, while discussing other matters, the subject of terminal elevators came up and resulted in the following resolution: "Resolved that the members of the Ashville branch of the M.G.G.A. cannot be satisfied with anything but federal government ownership and operation of all terminal and transfer elevators in Canada, and ask that parliament vote and appropriate a sufficient sum of money at the present session to carry out the same."

SILVERWOOD RESOLUTION

Augustus R. Lade, secretary of the Silverwood branch, sends us the following resolution from that branch: "Ow-



Corner of Wheat field on farm of Walter Ireland Binscarth, Man.

their extending their elevator, bringing it more up-to-date, so that grain could be handled more expeditiously." "That the C.P.R. be asked to install a telephone in their station here." "That the editor of The Guide be asked to have printed in the French language the main articles and a summary of the most interesting questions discussed in The Guide, and also the report of the Brandon convention." "That the G.G.A. of St. Claude take the initiative in holding a plowing match during the coming season, and that the directors be instructed to take the necessary steps in that matter." "That a vote of thanks be given to Mr. Maranda for the allowance of the rooms of his hotel for our meetings and for his courteous reception to us." After the meeting was over a most enjoyable evening was tendered to the members of our association by Mr. and Mrs. Maranda. The following officers were elected for the present year: President, Wm. Graininger; vice-president, Eugene Robart; directors, F. Girin, C. Gibb, R. Minaudier, R. Palin, A. Bernard, E. L. Fajollas; secretary-treasurer, G. J. Tremorin.

MOORE PARK MEETING

The Moore Park Grain Growers held their regular meeting on Saturday, January 21. The meeting was a representative one and a deep interest was manifested when the delegate from Ottawa delivered a very able and

ing to the shortage of feed in the eastern parts of Manitoba, he it resolved that the Silverwood branch of the M.G.G.A. ask the different railway companies for a reduction in freight rates on feed and seed grain in car lots."

ARDEN REORGANIZED

We are pleased to note that the Arden Grain Growers have reorganized with a membership of twenty. The following officers were elected: President, T. McKenzie; vice-president, R. Neillands; secretary, Geo. J. Bowman; directors, G. O. Clare, J. A. Wallace,

DIRECT LEGISLATION MEETINGS.

F. J. Dixon, of Winnipeg, is now on a speaking tour for the Federation. No charge for speaker's services. Advertising matter sent free. The addresses are instructive, interesting, inspiring. The subject is a live one. If your local association wants to arrange a meeting, write to the address below for particulars. A dollar makes you a member, entitles you to free literature and helps along the cause.

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When you have money to invest, invest it in your own Company, The Grain Growers' Grain Company. This Company will always remain the Farmers' Company and be controlled by the farmers. Already it has freed you from monopoly control in the grain trade, and, by improving conditions, enabled you to get considerably more for your grain. More capital is required to meet the great expansion of its present grain business, and also to enter upon the milling, lumber and other lines which the Company is being asked to engage in. The security is the very best and the record of the Company is all that could be desired. You are sure of a good dividend on your investment, but, above all, you are building up a Company of your own that will save you hundreds of dollars on what you have to buy and sell.

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WINNIPEG **MANITOBA**

Co-operative Elevators Favored

Continued from page 20

there, and suddenly a storm springs up, and you could not get there, and when you finally did get there the buyer had gone. You would then have to keep your grain at home, because your government scheme has destroyed your market."

Mr. Hordern: "But that is a very exceptional case."

Mr. Langley: "I don't know about it being exceptional, but it is a common thing, and don't forget it. (Laughter.) Now, gentlemen, let me get right to the bottom of this subject. I want to ask this question of the convention: Whose business is it to market grain? (Voices: 'Grain growers'; 'farmers'.) You grow your grain on your farm and I do the same. Whose business is it to market the grain? It is your business and mine. After serious thought I say that it is not the business of the government to market grain. (Applause.) We stand as an industry boastful of our independence. We do not want suckling by a government. Let me give you an illustration. Here is a merchant who has invested his money in a store and in stock. When the railway company brings the goods along they crowd it to him and discriminate against him and when he goes to them and complains of not getting a square deal, the company gets on the high horse as they will do and say we don't care anything about that; this is our charge, and until you pay it you don't get the goods. The merchant goes to the government and says that is the sort of thing I am up against. You have got to step in and see I get a square deal. Representation was so strong along these lines that the government of Canada created the railway commission. The same with us. When we found that in marketing our grain we were in the hands of a monopoly that ground us under, we had a right to go to the government and say this will not do. You must step in and help us. The assistance might take different forms, gentlemen."

"All these things came before us in the commission. We examined the question from beginning to end. I am surprised that Mr. Partridge, who spoke for an hour and a half, did not open the pages of the book wherein we have analysed every situation in connection with the marketing of grain. That book contains the result of our examination. How many of you have read it?" (Voices: We only got it today.)

Fred Kirkham: The larger number of those present have only just received it. Ask how many have read the synopsis that appeared in the papers." (Nearly every hand went up.)

Credit of the Province

Mr. Langley: "I am much obliged for the correction. (Applause.) Now, gentlemen, why do we not recommend straight government ownership? We had two principles before us in discussion of the subject. One was the absolute necessity of safe-guarding beyond all question the financial interests of the province. There was a very good reason for it. If we had recommended to the government a scheme which would have been a financial failure, where should we as an association have been? You do not suppose we have settled every question in the world when we have settled this elevator question, do you? I have in my mind a question which outbids in proportion this one altogether. I have been urging on the government during the last twelve months a scheme which leaves this matter entirely in the dark, and I had intended but for the great interest I had in this particular subject to have submitted it to this convention for judgment of the delegates. I have been submitting to the government this proposition: That they should use the credit of this province to displace the whole of the loaning companies within the province. (Vociferous applause.) And, gentlemen, lend money to the farmers not at eight or nine or ten per cent., but at a reasonable figure, say five or six per cent. Here is a subject of immensely more importance than this one. But if we are going to do anything of that kind do not forget this, that we must not play ducks and drakes with the financial credit of the province, because if we do, all hope of doing anything like this will be done away with."

Would Keep Out Politics

"The second reason why we did not recommend straight government owner-

ship was this. I was determined, as far as I could, to see that political considerations did not enter into this question at all. Is there any man in this room who has considered it who will say that political considerations do not enter into the Manitoba scheme? Will Mr. McCuaig say that the liberals of Manitoba are not boycotting the scheme."

Mr. McCuaig: "No; they are not."

The management of the Manitoba scheme is purely political in its appointment. There is not a man in this province or Manitoba whose probity I have more confidence in than Mr. McCuaig, but he will not stand up and deny that he is a strong party politician. This sort of thing is inevitable. If the government of Saskatchewan today adopted the same scheme, the conservative farmers will doubt whether they are getting a square deal. (Voice: You bet.) If the government were changed and it was managed by a conservative government, as a liberal farmer I would doubt if I was getting a square deal. (Laughter and applause.) (Voice: "Then you must be a bad lot." Another voice: "Almost as bad as Haultain.") You cannot prevent such a thing as that and what we wanted to suggest was a scheme whereby the party politician should not have the ghost of a chance to have a finger in the pie. I think I may claim that in recommending a scheme different to that of Manitoba I showed a certain amount of self-sacrifice. Does anyone imagine that if we had recommended a scheme similar to that of Manitoba, that there are any three men in the province that would stand a better chance of being one of the commissioners than I should? The job is worth having, you know. (Laughter.) When there are jobs worth six or seven or eight thousand dollars a year, it wants quite a big farm to raise that amount. (Laughter.) Had I been thinking of myself I could have said: This is a big job and I am going to recommend that scheme. Why did I not do it? Because I was working for you and not for myself. (Cheers.)

The Co-Operative Principle

"Mr. Partridge in his speech last evening dealt fully with a co-operative scheme along a certain line. I am surprised when the scheme I am now speaking of is brought to him—a scheme which is co-operative if ever there was one—that he says not a word on it. He has on this occasion, as he often does, allowed his ignorance to speak when he might have kept dumb. It is better to say 'I don't know' than to look wise and mumble, 'Well—' (the rest of the sentence was lost in laughter.) He stated that the government had created the machinery of an organization and left it without finances. I say they have not. I was consulted in the preparation of the bill before you from its beginning, and one of the first questions I raised before the government was that it was absolutely useless creating this organization unless provision was made for the line of credit necessary to finance the scheme. I can tell Mr. Partridge and you delegates here that in the agreement there will be ample provision made to see that funds are placed at your disposal to carry on without let or hindrance the work of buying the grain from the small man and giving him all the advantages of the man with a car load of grain." (Loud cheers and continued applause.)

Mr. Partridge: "Why is it not in the bill?"

Mr. Langley: "All the financial arrangements will have to be made by an agreement between the directors of the company and the government. I mentioned the very point that Mr. Partridge raises, and the government assured me that would be altogether out of the general keeping of these matters. The finances of the province must be managed by the responsible government of the province. I give you all assembled here this absolute assurance, that if this convention accepts the scheme set down by the commission and gets ready for business, the government will make financial arrangements by which you will not be crippled in any way for want of funds to carry on your business. (Vociferous cheering.)

Financing the Farmers' Association

"Then there was another matter. Money will be placed at the disposal of the temporary directors of the company for the purpose of organization. These things have been a dream of mine that I have wanted to see realized for years—the nucleus of a great co-operative organization spreading all over the province not only in regard to what the population has to sell but also in regard to what they have

ALFALFA

Success or failure hinges largely on the strain you sow. We're marching in the front rank of this Alfalfa movement. Four years ago we enlisted the then unknown Montana Alfalfa. It has proven a hardy winter campaigner. But we warn you to keep your sentries alert against the uniform of Montana Alfalfa being worn by other than "the true MacKay." **SOW THE TRUE MONTANA SEED; SOW THE TRUE TURKESTAN SEED**

We have both, at \$27.50 and \$27.25 respectively, per 100 lbs. (bags included). If desired, we can get for you the **TRUE GRIMM'S ALFALFA**, obtainable only through the original source in Minnesota—the price is double. (Write us).



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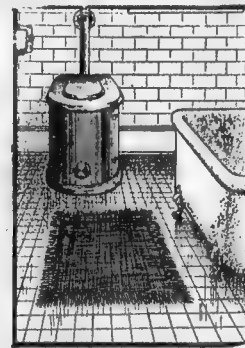
- Booklet 1—"Alfalfa and How to Grow It."
 " 2—"Rape, Its Uses and How to Grow It."
 " 3—"How to Grow the Best Onions."
 " 4—"How to Grow Mushrooms."
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to buy. I have told you at length the various points to be borne in mind and I hope I have not tired you. (Cries of 'No, no.') You will be called upon to vote in this convention, and to say by your vote whether you will accept this scheme and the government bill based on it. I tell you candidly, this association has done great work. There is much greater work for it to do in the future. Why are you going to reject this measure? (A voice: We are not.) Does it contain everything you have been hoping for? (A voice: Sure.) It puts the grain dealer of the province absolutely at our mercy. (A voice: Not good enough.)

"I make a special appeal to Mr. Partridge not to let his vanity stand in the way of a great benefit to the farmers of the province. If you vote this measure down, where are we? I am reminded of a little quotation which I will give you: 'Alas how easily things go wrong.

A sigh too deep; a kiss too long;

A moment of joy; a lingering pain;

And life is never the same again.'

(Loud applause and laughter.)

"The government, you must also bear in mind, is responsible not only to the farmers of the province. In dealing with financial issues the government is responsible to every resident in Saskatchewan. Don't forget that. Suppose the government, after you have thrown out this measure—if you do—(A voice: We won't.) suppose the government refer it to a referendum and abide by the decision and instead of the farmers managing their own affairs, they are managed by those of the cities. Do you want that? You have the opportunity of settling the matter. Do not consider me. I am not of the slightest importance. I notice a certain section of the press of the city have

been hounding me down for the last few days. That is the lot of the man who is a real man, and I do not worry my head about them."

"I have read carefully the history of New Zealand and Australia, the two most democratic of the British countries in the world. I know what the government have done there, and I make this statement here and now; that in the scheme the government have prepared for you they have made the most generous offer ever made by any government to any industry in the history of modern times." (Continued applause and cheers.)

Mr. Noble's Speech

At the conclusion of Mr. Langley's address the chairman called upon Mr. William Noble, of Oxbow, to address the delegation. Mr. Noble opened his remarks with the statement that Mr. Langley's speech was a play to the gallery. "We have been fighting this elevator question," he said, "for years, ever since the association was started, and I would like to see it settled. If those who are opposed to government ownership win the day, then I will bow to the inevitable like a man. I have pledged myself that I would support government ownership and I stay with my pledge. Langley has referred to me several times during his speech. He spoke of my name in reference to the Manitoba system. They subpoenaed me to give evidence at Regina. I would not have appeared before them but for that, because, to tell you frankly, I had no confidence in the commission. I will speak to you later on that point. When the Manitoba scheme was started I believe a certain number of men in that province that were opposed to the government were doing their best to defeat it on poli-

Continued on Page 29

OIL DIRECT FROM THE REFINERY

The Farmers' Oil Company has recently been established to sell direct to the farmer, illuminating and lubricating oils, greases, etc., enabling him to effect a material saving in his purchases along these lines. The company is a strong one, fully able to carry out its undertakings and will deal in oils and greases only, assuring prompt and satisfactory attention to all orders.

OUR MOTTO IS "THE BEST OILS AT REASONABLE PRICES."

We guarantee all our goods. Satisfaction guaranteed or your money back.

TERMS.—CASH WITH ORDER OR C.O.D.

SEPARATOR OIL

A fine stainless, odorless oil—an oil you can use on your hand separator.

1 5-gal. tin in case	\$ 3.00
½ barrel	10.00
1 " "	20.00

ENGINE OIL

If you wish a light engine oil of superior quality—"This is it."

1 5-gal. tin	\$ 2.35
½ barrel	7.80
1 " "	13.60

HARVESTER OIL

Will satisfy where others fail. A heavy or light non-acid oil for your machinery.

1 5-gal. tin in case	\$ 2.75
½ barrel	9.00
1 " "	17.00

GRAPHITE HARVESTER OIL

Admitted by all to be the best lubricant, "Economical." Furnished at an advance of five cents per gallon over ordinary harvester.

GAS ENGINE CYLINDER

An oil for the purpose. A sure cure for sick engines. A lubricant that will resist the intense heat of a gasoline engine cylinder.

1 5-gal. tin in case	\$ 3.00
½ barrel	11.00
1 " "	21.00

CASTER OIL

The old standby for general machinery.

1 5-gal. tin in case	\$ 2.25
½ barrel	7.20
1 " "	12.00

AUTO OIL

If you have trouble with your gas engine cylinder try this. It cannot fail.

1 5-gal. tin in case	\$ 4.00
½ barrel	14.00
1 " "	27.00

DARK CYLINDER OIL

A dark green oil in appearance. Fire-test 685 degrees F.; Viscosity, 250; Coal-test, 40 degrees F. For steam pressure from 100 to 200 degrees F.

"IT'S A REPEATER"

1 5-gal. tin in case	\$ 3.50
½ barrel	12.00
1 " "	22.50

BLACK OIL

A low priced oil, gives excellent results when used for ordinary farm implements.

1 5-gal. tin in case	\$ 2.00
½ barrel	6.00
1 " "	10.00

HARD OIL

This will be a seller. A clean oil. Not affected by climatic conditions. Furnished in either a medium or hard grade.

1 10-lb. pail	\$ 1.10
1 25-lb. galvanized pail	2.50

GRAPHITE HARD OIL

Wears longer than common grease. The graphite fills up the small pores in the bearing, thus giving a uniform surface, which to all intents is frictionless.

1 10-lb. pail	\$ 1.40
1 25-lb. galvanized pail	2.95

TRANSMISSION OIL

Does not drip or waste money like a fluid oil. Not affected by heat; acts instantly.

1 10-lb. pail	\$ 1.60
1 25-lb. galvanized pail	2.85

AXLE GREASE

The best grease on the market for any money. A grease that will stay with you on the home stretch.

1 10-lb. pail	\$.70
1 25-lb. galvanized pail	1.40

HOOF OINTMENT

For want of the hoof the horse was lost. Mighty handy to have around.

1 10-lb. pail	\$ 2.00
---------------	---------

HOOF ROCK

A speedy remedy for sore or foundered feet; eighteen cents a pound.

GALL CURE

An all-round remedy to have handy for man or beast; for cuts, bruises, wounds, scalds, harness and collar galls, wire cuts and burns. Work your horse while you use it.
45c per lb.

HARNESS OIL

Will make your harness look like new. Will prolong the life of your harness one hundred per cent.

1 5-gal. tin in case	\$ 3.00
½ barrel	10.00
1 " "	18.00

CARBOLENIUM

The best, most practical and economical protective for woodwork; a sure kill for wood destroyers; an infallible vermicide. Special prices by bulk. Write us.

COAL OIL

Made from the best Pennsylvania crude. The best, the purest, most economical; no smoke, no smell; clean wick. A work saver for the women folks.

No. 1 Electric, per barrel	\$10.80
No. 2 Electric, per barrel	9.60

GASOLINE

Your gasoline bill reduced. You should not use over twenty gallons per day in a 20 H.P. engine; we don't.

Engine gasoline, per barrel	\$10.40
1 case, 2 5-gal. tins (wine measure), per case	3.95
Special gasoline, 68 degrees	11.20
1 case, 2 5-gal. tins (wine measure), per case	4.25
Naptha, per barrel	10.00
1 case, 2 5-gal. tins (wine measure), per case	3.75

LINSEED AND TURPENTINE

Raw and Boiled

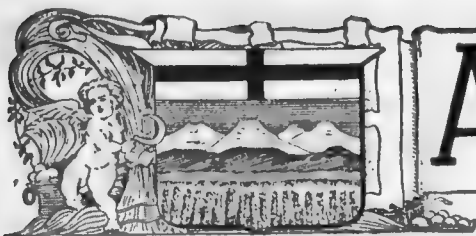
Orders not less than 1 5-gal. tin in case filled promptly at market price. 25-lb. orders of Transmission Oil and Axle Grease filled in heavy galvanized pails worth 35c.

Our gallons are Imperial Gallons unless otherwise specified.

The Farmers' Oil Company

406 KENNEDY STREET

WINNIPEG, MAN.



ALBERTA SECTION

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by Edward J. Fream, Secretary, Innisfail, Alta.

UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA

President:
James Bower, Red Deer
Vice-President:
W. J. Tregillus, Calgary
Secretary-Treasurer:
E. J. Fream, Innisfail

Directors at Large:

James Speakman, Penhold; D. W. Warner, Edmonton; J. Quinsey, Noble.

District Directors:

P. S. Austin, Ranfurly; George Long, Namsao; J. R. Pointer, Strom; E. Carswell, Penhold; M. E. Sly, Strathmore; S. W. Buchanan, Cowley; J. E. Ostrander, Gleichen.

Official Circular No. 1 of 1911

The annual convention is over, likewise the holiday kindly granted me by the annual convention, and the time has now arrived when we must get down to work and do things in a way they have never been done before. The convention was the best in the history of the association and was marked by the enthusiasm and confidence in the future displayed by all the members present.

It might be as well to remind you that the convention decided that the time has now arrived when a permanent office should be opened up, and the incoming board of directors were advised accordingly. The result is that the board have decided that a permanent office shall be located at Calgary at as early a date as possible and therefore the secretary's office will be removed there. This move will be made during the month of March, so until that time all correspondence will come to the address below.

The convention also decided upon organization, then more organization, and it is upon this subject alone that the present circular will deal. The need is felt of strong and vigorous measures whereby the whole country can be covered at once. This is a large order and can only be accomplished by the co-operation of all the local unions. This matter having been left in my hands to a large extent it is up to me to make the first move and I am making that move by appealing for your co-operation in every way possible.

In the first place I would ask you to look to the welfare of your own Union. When did you have your last meeting? When was your last report made to the general secretary? Have you any suggestions to make which will be of interest to the association? These are all questions which must be considered very carefully and the necessary information given.

Fill Out Form

I am enclosing herewith a form which I would ask you to fill out and return to me AT ONCE. This information is required so that proper plans can be laid for carrying on the campaign. Some of you may think this unnecessary and such information has already been supplied, but let me have the information anyway. It will help the work of the central office to a large extent and we want to systematize everything as much as possible right from the start.

I fully realize that the work done during the next three months is of vital importance to the U.F.A., and with that kept well to the front, must ask you to pardon any seeming insistence on any of these points.

To come back to the circular enclosed herewith you will notice that the question is asked as to where a central point to hold a district meeting will be found. The reason for this is that the suggestion has been made that one of the officers of the central association should visit these various centres, meeting with representatives from the surrounding local unions and from them receiving suggestions which will be of benefit in carrying on this work. It will also be possible at these district meetings to arrange for local organizers to fully cover the district so that at the next annual convention the statement can be made that the whole province has been covered.

The following is an extract from a letter just received and is given, as it seems to sum up the whole situation in a complete and comprehensive manner, and the suggestions contained therein are of value in carrying out this campaign.

Spirit Not Strong Enough

"Our organization spirit is weak and in my opinion is wanting in its aggressiveness in this great war of organi-

zation. But I consider that tremendous results can be obtained by a vigorous campaign policy during the next three months. The main point is to evolve some scheme at once which will harness the power which is at present practically useless. The power is there, but a power house will have to be erected to direct that power. Has anyone recognized the burning enthusiasm which is bottled up in our members waiting for an opportunity to demonstrate itself, but at present kept back for want of an electrical organizing committee, one full of vigor, smash, pushfulness, fire and vim and on business lines truly anxious for the success of the U.F.A.? There are many men who are anxious to have this harness thrust upon them, and should they be forced to remain idle? We must rouse up if we intend to get anywhere, and to my mind there is nothing so important in this as the field staff."

There is fire and vim in this letter and it is the kind of stuff we are looking for. Bring along your suggestions and help with this work and remember that without the assistance of the members all the electricity cannot be forthcoming.

We want to make the year 1911 the best in the history of the U.F.A. and we want your help to make this possible. For this reason we ask that this information shall be forthcoming at once. As soon as it is to hand, or enough of it from any one district, there will be something doing at once.

Some may ask why all this is necessary. Well, the real reason is that we want to quit this indefinite kind of work which has been carried on for the last few years. We want to get over the country in a complete and systematic manner and with as little expense as is consistent with the work which will be taken up. You can save in the expense by letting the general secretary have the full information asked for at once.

Another reason is that we want to know just what position all the present existing unions occupy. A great deal of work will need to be done in visiting the older districts and once more "harness the power" which is now escaping. We want to get to all the present unions breathing forth this new vigor and acting as the advance agents for this work. These are the reasons we want the information.

Organize New Districts

There is another point on this organization work which is of importance. That is the possibility of getting into the new districts with as little delay as possible and with everything arranged for a good rousing meeting when an organizer or officer of the association does reach that district at any stated date. If you let us have the names of people who are interested we will take up the work at once and get the ground prepared for the power house to be erected in that locality. Do you think you can help us? If we get this information then we will waste no time in covering the country and we can get the work done before the spring opens up.

It has occurred to me that there might be some misapprehension in regard to the question relating to the holding of district meetings and that a little further explanation might be desirable on that point. It is not the intention to confine this to any given area, but more from the standpoint of convenience, and might be instanced in the following case: There are about fifteen local unions within a radius of twenty or twenty-five miles of the town of Stettler, the majority of them being situated some distance from the line of railway, and for one or even more of the officers to cover all that locality would entail a considerable

expenditure of time alone, but if the members or representatives chosen by the unions would meet at the central point at the centre suggested, a rousing rally would be the result, the fire and vim suggested in the quotation could be given, district representatives could be appointed and the result would be that we would cover the country in very short order. That is the idea which is presented to you. Do you think it worth trying?

In any event please remember that the central office has got to make good during the coming year, and therefore this appeal is made not with the idea that the scheme suggested is the best one by any means, and if you have any scheme or suggestion which you think might work to advantage and further the interests of the U.F.A., kindly let me have same at once.

I think this matter has been explained fully, but if there is any further information which you may require kindly write me at once and I will endeavor to supply you with same. Just let us unite in this one big movement and nothing will hold us back.

Work for Ideals

Hand in hand with the organization work must go the spreading of the ideals for which we are working. It has been admitted on all sides that the best way to do this is to see that everyone becomes a subscriber to our official organ, The Grain Growers' Guide. In this connection it might be as well to quote you the resolution unanimously adopted by the delegates at the last annual convention.

"We hereby place on record our appreciation of the work being done by the Grain Growers' Guide, our official organ, and we request all members to assist whenever possible to secure additional subscribers, and we would further suggest that our members should study the advertising columns of The Guide when considering their purchases." It is needless to discuss this question further, as this resolution shows just what is required far better than any long paragraphs.

I would draw your attention, however, to the prize competition now being conducted by The Guide. This affords the local unions the opportunity to get the nucleus for a splendid library, or of securing a valuable cash prize for a little systematic work. This is worth while investigating and it will be hard to devote your time to a more profitable purpose. Just turn to the columns of The Guide and you will find full particulars of the competition.

Direct Legislation

In regard to the general work being carried on, of course one of the main subjects will be that of Direct Legislation, and following out the wishes of the convention this matter will be kept well to the front. To those who wish to study the matter further I would suggest that copies of R. L. Scott's pamphlet should be secured. These can be obtained either from The Guide or from the general secretary's office at a cost of five cents each.

Another matter of importance is that of seed grain advances, and a strong committee has been appointed to work this question out at once. A definite announcement, it is hoped, will be made at an early date in regard to same.

Another matter of importance decided upon by the annual convention was that the central office should open up a bureau for supplying information in regard to stray animals. It was decided that the local secretaries should report to the general secretary, giving a list of any stray or lost animals which may be reported to him by members of the local union, and that these reports shall be sent in with the reports of the meetings of local unions. The general secretary will then issue a supplement to the monthly report, giving a list of these strays and a description of the brands, and by these

means it will be possible to send the information to all parts of the province and possibly many animals will by this means be restored to their rightful owners at very little expense and trouble. You are therefore requested to kindly let me have a report of any strays when you next report. It will possibly mean some months before this bureau is properly under way, but once firmly established, it should prove very profitable.

Union In Far North

To show that the U.F.A. is spreading I will just mention that a local union has recently been organized by the farmers in the Beaverlodge district. This is situated in the Grand Prairie country, and must be at least 160 miles northwest of Edmonton. The mail service is only a monthly one, but the secretary, in sending his report, says the members are very enthusiastic and are eagerly looking for the next mail when they hope to have full supplies showing just what the U.F.A. is doing, and that they are determined to do their share in the work now in hand. Needless to say that all the information asked for has been given. I think it can safely be said that Beaverlodge Union No. 224 of the U.F.A. is the northern outpost of the organized farmers of any portion of Canada. When the organization is effected there what should be the result in the country where the railway trains are passing through? Surely the electricity is here.

There are other matters of importance, but they will form subjects for discussion in the next circular. This one is only intended as the preliminary for an effective organization campaign. We are out after that electrical current and therefore are looking for your assistance at the earliest possible moment.

Please do not file this circular away in a pigeon hole, but let the light of day shine on it long enough to get all the information asked for back to the secretary's office by return of mail if at all possible. Thanking you in anticipation of your active co-operation.

Your obedient servant,

EDWARD J. FREAM, Sec'y.
Innisfail, Alta., February 1.

Organization Campaign

Information required by the central office:

Name of Local Union
Name of nearest railway station
President P.O.
Secretary P.O.
When was your union organized?
How many members are on your roll at the present time?
How many are paid up to date?
How often are your meetings held?
Name of school house or hall where meetings are held
Can arrangements be made for a district meeting at some central point, as outlined in Circular No. 1 of 1911, which will be convenient to several unions in your district?
What is the most suitable point for a district meeting?
Can you recommend any persons who would make good district organizers? Give names and postoffice addresses if possible
Give names of any districts not yet organized in your locality where active unions could be formed

Can you suggest the names of any persons who would be willing to arrange for meetings in these localities, put up posters and see that a number of the farmers of the district will be in attendance at an organization meeting?

Have you any places in your district which were organized at one time and which are not now active, even if these organizations were in force some years ago?

Have you any good organization scheme to suggest?

Can you suggest any work or plan which will be of assistance to the members of the U.F.A.?

Please forward this information to the general secretary, United Farmers of Alberta, as soon as possible.

RATHWELL ORGANIZED

At a meeting called by Mr. J. Horner it was decided to organize a local union of the U.F.A. under the name of Rathwell. Ten members joined at the first meeting and the following officers were elected for 1911:—President, J. Horner; vice-president, D. L. Mudiman; secretary-treasurer, W. H. Shield.

BOWELL IN LINE

The U. F. A. is spreading, and one of the latest unions to organize is Bowell, situated on the main line of the C.P.R. near Medicine Hat. Here the farmers have met together and organized with a membership of thirty-nine and there is every prospect of many more at an early date. The election of officers resulted as follows:—President, H. Johnson; vice-president, J. Darraugh; secretary-treasurer, L. M. Mansfield; directors, R. Myers, G. Conthard, G. Dubeau, E. W. Samoast, K. Johnson. Several important questions have already been taken up, among them being seed grain, herd law and noxious weeds, and in order to gather data and information on these live subjects committees were appointed and they will report at the next meeting.

L. M. MANSFIELD, Sec'y.
Bowell, Alta.

AN ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING

A meeting of the farmers of Lyremore and Forrestville was held in Forrestville school house on Wednesday, January 11, to hear an address given by Mr. T. L. Swift, of the Grain Growers Grain Co. Although the thermometer registered between 30 and 40 degrees below zero, there was a good meeting which proved that the farmers in this locality are in earnest in their effort to organize. Mr. Swift first gave the reasons which led to the formation of the association and then took up the work of the Grain Growers' Grain Co. showing the rapid growth of this company despite the opposition from all sides. He then took up the grading of wheat, explaining the color and milling test, the mixing of grain at the terminal elevators, the need of changes in the Manitoba Grain Act, the frauds practiced by the terminal elevators and the false affidavits issued by them. He also explained the manner in which their case was prosecuted even after they had plead guilty to six different charges, and then took up the matter of illegal profits and the great need of co-operation to enable the farmer to sell his produce to the best advantage. Of the 31 who were present at the meeting, 25 became members; the others coming from a distance hope to organize in their own locality at an early date. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—President, Chas. Lee; vice-president, R. E. Newton; secretary-treasurer, John Ward. It was decided to call the Union Forrestville and to meet alternately in the Forrestville and Lyremore school houses.

JOHN WARD, Sec'y.
Kinnondale, Alta.

STETTTLER BUSY

The regular monthly meeting of Stettler union was held on January 7. There was a good attendance, and judging from the way subscriptions are coming in it looks as though farmers are beginning to realize the value of their association. This year certainly promises to be a bumper for the Stettler union. Correspondence from the general secretary, touching hail insurance, was read and came in for considerable discussion. The monthly circular letter from the central organization was read by the secretary and the various resolutions were discussed. The following by-law, prepared by the executive committee, as instructed at the last meeting, was read by the secretary,

and carried unanimously: "That the subscription shall be \$1.00 per year per member but each and every member shall subscribe \$1.00 annually to a local fund." The formation of an Alberta federation for Direct Legislation was brought forward and a committee appointed to take the matter up and endeavor to attain the services of a good man as organizer. The meeting then adjourned to meet again February 4th, when the delegates will present their reports, and a large gathering is then anticipated. In the evening President Adair and several members of the executive made a trip to the Liberal school house, where a very successful meeting was held. Several members were enrolled. The room was well filled and the visitors cordially received, and although it was midnight before the meeting dispersed, and many had quite a distance to go, it was felt by all that good work had been done.

H. A. STEELE, Sec'y.
Stettler, Alta.

HOLDEN RE-ORGANIZED

The farmers in the Holden district enthusiastically decided to re-organize the local union on Saturday, January 7th. Reports of the 'battle' being waged at Ottawa had reached them and regrets were expressed that they were not in the 'firing line' on that occasion. Enrollment will continue from this on and when called upon Holden will be 'ready for action' in future. E. J. Christianson, one of the leading farmers in the district, was again elected as president, and B. Whyte, who acted as secretary in 1909, was requested to fill that position once more.

BASIL WHYTE, Sec'y.
Holden, Alta.

POULTRY RAISING

A very interesting and also instructive lecture, under the auspices of Stainsleigh Union, was given by the Rev. J. E. Pengelly, B.A., on Saturday, 14th instant; the subject being "Poultry Raising." The lecturer gave some very striking details on profits that he had himself made this past year; and the result of the lecture gave one to believe that all those present, not forgetting the feminine gender, would in future give the hen much greater care than she has formerly received. Mr. Pengelly dwelt on the fact that most farmers thought it beneath their dignity to trouble very much about poultry so long as they had enough eggs to eat; and as a rule left the work to the women and children. He proved conclusively that he had made over 600 per cent. on his poultry this last year.

FRED. S. PEGG,
Hayter, Alta. Correspondent.

WILL HOLD OPEN DEBATE

The first meeting of the new year of Rawdonville local union No. 171 was held on January 7, and turned out a great success. The call for new members was well responded to, and the roll shows a good increase on last year's figure. A proposal to have each member in turn give his views on some agricultural topic, for about ten or fifteen minutes, then to throw the meeting open for general debate, received a unanimous vote. The subject for next meeting is: "The best way to prepare raw prairie land for seed."

R. MUIR RAE, Sec'y.
Rawdonville, Alta.

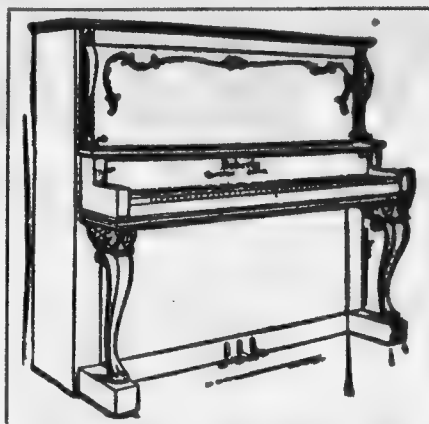
DIRECT LEGISLATION BEST

At the last meeting of Mountain Peak union the following resolutions were unanimously adopted: "Resolved that it is the sincere wish of Mountain Peak union No. 125 that the plan of Direct Legislation is for the best interests of the country, also resolved that this convention use all honorable means to induce the government to pass such legislation as will assure the voters the right to immediate legislation and to have the same laws at the regular election."

CHAS. O. ANDERSON, Sec'y.
Stavelly, Alta.

SEED GRAIN WANTED

A meeting of Carnforth local union was held on January 7, when nine new members were secured, increasing the membership to 20. The following resolution was passed: "That we, the members of Carnforth union, are anxious to secure seed grain, both wheat and oats, from the government and do hereby request our central executive to place the matter before the authorities, as owing to the



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crop failure in this part of the country, the farmers are unable to purchase same." W. J. HOLDING, Sec'y.
Carnforth, Alta.

COMPULSORY HAIL INSURANCE

Strome union No. 35, are sending two delegates to the annual convention and will look for some interesting discussions at the next meeting when their report will be received. The following officers have been elected for 1911: President, P. Murray; vice-president, P. Spohn; secretary-treasurer, Wm. Lindsay. A resolution introduced by Mr. J. Slutenhopper in regard to compulsory hail insurance was unanimously adopted. "That we adopt a compulsory hail insurance on all lands at the rate of two cents per acre, to be paid about the tenth of June and to take effect about the twentieth of June. Money to be collected by the council of the district and the insurance to be all the way from one to eight dollars and the government to pay same after the first of October. The councillor to be the appraiser and his expenses to be paid by the government." A committee was also appointed to make arrangements for a concert in aid of the union after the delegate to Ottawa returns home.

WM. LINDSAY, Sec'y.
Strome, Alta.

MOTION OF THANKS

At a meeting of Gleichen union held on January 21st last the following resolution was adopted, and copy of same forwarded to Mr. M. Eugene Sly of Strathmore; as well as to Strathmore local union. \$15.00 was subscribed toward the fund to

reimburse Strathmore union and the \$25.00 asked for was guaranteed. "Resolved that we, the United Farmers of Alberta, Gleichen local union No. 96, in meeting assembled, do extend our most sincere thanks to the members of Strathmore union for their prompt action and generous contribution in arranging to send Mr. M. Eugene Sly to represent this part of Alberta on the delegation of farmers which recently went to Ottawa to wait on the government in the interests of the producers of the West. "We consider it a privilege to be able to contribute our mite towards defraying the expenses of the trip. "Resolved, that we especially thank Mr. Sly for so ably representing us on this most important mission, and trust he may live to secure his full proportion of the benefits which we feel will inevitably come from same."

W. D. TREGO, Sec'y.
Gleichen, Alta.

ANNUAL MEETING HELD

At the last meeting of Gleichen union the election of officers was taken up, the result being as follows:—President, E. Griesbach; vice-president, J. E. Ostrander; secretary, W. D. Trego; treasurer, H. Lee. A report of W. D. Trego relative to his interview with C. W. Peterson in regard to an adjustment of claims of members of this union against the Canadian Pacific Irrigation Colonization Co. was then dismissed. The retiring officers were extended a hearty vote of thanks for their faithful work during the past year.

W. D. TREGO, Sec'y.
Gleichen, Alta.

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CHOICE FRUIT LAND FOR SALE — Parcel 1: Ten acres selected one mile from Keremeos Station, all planted in five-year-old bearing trees; 460 apples, 50 pears, 125 peaches and about 60 prunes, apricots and cherries. Abundance of water. Good schools and mild dry climate. Parcel 2: Ten acre plot, corner lot, about one mile from Keremeos. Has spring creek. Six acres planted with six-year-old bearing trees. 158 apples, 89 peaches, 25 cherries, 20 pears, plums and apricots.

Also unimproved 10, 5, 3, 2 and 1 acre lots with water and ready for planting. Also lots in Keremeos townsite. We give references and guarantee our sales. Write us for descriptions and prices.—Pioneer Land Co., 308 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg, Man. 28-6

FOR SALE—480 ACRES BEST LAND south of Stoughton, \$7,600. One thousand and cash, balance easy. Good house worth eight hundred on this. Will sell together or divide to suit purchaser.

Also 1/4 section 4 miles from Grayson; 50 acres summerfallow, 30 acres stubble. School on corner of this farm, \$3,000; \$800.00 cash. Apply J. A. Reid, Grayson, Sask. 29-2

FOR SALE—SECTION 8, T.P. 6, E. 14 West 2nd, located in the famous Weyburn wheat district, 450 acres ready for wheat, 100 for oats; creek running through; 65 acre pasture field; good buildings, telephone installed; good water; school on property; \$4,000 cash payment, rest on easy terms; 4 miles from Colgate.—T. E. Williamson, Ingleford P.O., Sask. 25-6

FOR SALE — FIVE IMPROVED FARMS ranging from one-fourth to one section each near Melita and Broomhill. These are among the best for grain and diversified farming in the West and will be sold at ground floor prices, as I want to retire from farming. Address R. M. Graham, Melita, Man. 24-6

320 ACRE FARM — 150 BROKEN (60 new), another 120 possible, 40 fenced; 2 room lumber house; stabling 12 head; 5 granaries. Station G.T.P. 8 miles, abundance good water; poplar bluffs; good hay lands. Price \$5,500, part cash. Possession any time. Address Box 10, Grain Growers' Guide. 26-6

FINE FARM NEAR DAUPHIN, 480 ACRES. 300 cultivated, 160 pasture, 20 good bluff building site, abundance water, market 3 miles; school, mill; fenced, buildings serviceable. Price \$10,000, \$1,000 down, terms easy Rich soil. Owner retired.—A. J. Boughen, Dauphin, Man. 28-6

GREAT SNAP—320 ACRE FARM, 170 broken, 70 more to be; all fenced in; good 7 roomed house; stable 26x70; good granaries and other buildings; plenty hay and water; big pasture. Easy terms. For particulars write C. J. Larson, Broadview, Sask. 29-1

FOR SALE—QUARTER SECTION, ONE mile from Nokomis, 110 acres cultivated, 18 acres fenced pasture. Good frame house, stable and well. Price \$3,700. Part cash. Any reasonable offer considered.—M. Carter, Nokomis, Sask. 29-2

FOR SALE—S. 1/4 15-3-17, 1 1/4 MILES N.W. Killarney; 175 cultivated, all fallow, new land, or manured in last five years; good buildings, wood and water.—P. J. Walker, Box 51, Killarney, Manitoba. 27-6

DANGERFIELD & DOOLITTLE, 604 McIntyre Block, Phone Main 4229.

FOUR SECTIONS FIRST CLASS STEAM plough land, southwest of Kerr Robert, at \$15 per acre; will guarantee this.

FOURTEEN THOUSAND ACRES IN CENTRAL Alberta, at \$15 per acre, en bloc, \$3 cash, balance four annuals.

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BEST FRUIT LANDS IN BRITISH Columbia, "Carlin Orchards," Upper Okanagan Valley. Mild climate. Finest fruit grown without irrigation. Railway through property. Low prices, long terms payment. Write for illustrated pamphlet "G."—Rogers, Black & McAlpine, Vancouver, B.C. 29-4

FARMS TO RENT

FOR RENT—FIRST CLASS FARM OF 320 acres, 200 acres under cultivation, 45 acres new breaking, 30 acres summerfallow, 50 acres good pasture. Land is all fenced, lots of good water and first class buildings, 5 miles from good town. Renter must have good supply horses and machinery. Address P.O. Box 1, Langenburg, Sask. 24-6

FARM TO RENT—SEVEN MILES WEST Davidson, 800 acres broken. For particulars apply J. W. Richardson, Kindersley, care of Richardson & Wigle. 28-2

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FOR SALE—ELLIPTIC JETTING WELL Drill, 600 ft. capacity, new last June. Will take oats or barley in part pay. For particulars write T. A. Somerville, Hartney, Man. 28-1

WANTED TO TRADE—15 HORSE POWER J. I. Case compound traction engine, for gasoline engine or a simple engine of same or larger size.—W. W. Kennedy, Magyar, Sask. 29-1

A SNAP—FOR SALE, JOHN DEERE engine gang in good condition, 1910 make; broke 300 acres. Apply Neil Wright, Box 155, Wellwood, Man. 27-8

FOR SALE—CASE 25 PLOWING ENGINE, run ninety days. Will sell for sixteen hundred cash, or two Veterans' Scrip.—James McConnell, Carnduff, Sask. 28-6

GASOLINE ENGINE—15 H.P. EXCELLENT condition, for sale cheap.—F. O. Clare, North Edmonton, Alta. 27-6

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WE SELL VETERAN SCRIP ON FARM Mortgage Security at cash price. Give particulars and write for loan application.—Canada Loan & Realty Co., Ltd., Winnipeg. 29-2

SOUTH AFRICAN VETERANS' SCRIP FOR sale cheap; a few always on hand. Farm lands, improved and unimproved, for sale, and lists wanted.—W. P. Rodgers, 608 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg. 25-6

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HAY, PRAIRIE AND TIMOTHY, FOR SALE —Prompt delivery, right prices.—Wilton, Goodman & Co., Cor. King and James St., Winnipeg. 26-4

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HAY FOR SALE—HUNDRED TONS OF good hay. Apply to Thos. D. Grace or Hugh Luther, Benito P.O., Man. 28-2

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FARMERS BUY YOUR COAL DIRECT from Riverside Farmers' Mine, \$2.00 per ton f.o.b. Balfair. Write J. F. Bulmer, Taylorton, Sask. 26-6

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SITUATIONS WANTED

WANTED — POSITION AS GASOLINE traction engineer, four years' experience in plowing and threshing. Well up in 1, 2 and 4 cylinder engines.—E. Duncan, Solagirth, Man. 29-1

TWO EXPERIENCED FARM HANDS want work for coming season. Portage or Brandon districts; commence March 15th. \$35-\$40 month. A. D., care Bodley, Beckenham, Sask. 29-2

TEACHERS WANTED

TEACHER WANTED FOR ADAIE S.D. NO. 1471. Lady holding 2nd class professional preferred. Duties to commence on or before 1st April and continue till Christmas. Apply stating salary to Jas. Adair, Sec.-Treas., Fairlight, Sask. 28-8

A TEACHER WANTED FOR INGLESIDE School No. 2447. Duties to commence April 15th. When applying, state wages.—H. P. Houch, Sec.-Treas., Harrowby, Man. 28-3

WANTED — LADY TEACHER, THIRD class professional certificate, duties commencing April third; Marine School District. Apply, stating salary, Jas. L. Salmon, Secretary, Hanson P.O., Sask. 29-6

SEED GRAIN FOR SALE AND WANTED

GARTON'S PEDIGREED SEED GRAIN—Owing to the large quantities of seed grain which has been sold in the past as Pedigreed Seed which was not entitled to be so classified, we find it necessary, to protect our customers who have grain for sale, to caution intending purchasers not to buy Seed Grain stated to be grown from Garton's Regenerated or Pedigreed strains, where the original year of introduction by us is not advertised or stated. Without this information the true value of the Pedigreed Seed cannot be ascertained. We have a record of every sale of our Pedigreed Seed and will gladly answer any enquiries. Write for and read our Book of the Farm, all about breeding Pedigreed Seed; it is sent Post Free.—Garton Pedigreed Seed Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man. 29-1

SEED OATS FOR SALE—25,000 BUSHELS English Regenerated and Newmarket, grown on new land and guaranteed perfectly clean and free from noxious weeds; 40 cents per bushel in carload lots f.o.b. Kronau, Sask. Apply M. E. Gardiner & Sons, Regina, Sask. 29-2

FOR SALE—SEED OATS, BANNER AND Garton's Regenerated Abundance, grown on clean land, first prize in standing grain competition, 1910. Sample sent on application. Also Red Fife seed wheat for sale.—Robt. Mills, Summerberry, Sask. 27-6

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FOR SALE—1,000 BUSHELS EXCELLENT quality Red Fife seed wheat, \$1 per bushel on car Weyburn. Sample on request.—A. T. Williamson, Ingleford P.O., Sask. 25-6

FOR SALE—AMERICAN BANNER AND Regenerated Abundance Seed Oats and six-rowed Mensury Barley, all good clean seed.—Wm. K. McKenzie, Box 79, Rapid City. 26-4

PURE SEED POTATOES FOR SALE — Manitoba Wonders, Northern Lights, Freeman's, Earliest Six Weeks, Wee Macgregors, \$1.25 per bushel.—John Strachan, Pope, Man. 27-6

SEED WHEAT—ONE CAR OF RED FIFE one Northern, free from noxious weeds, \$1.00 per bushel f.o.b.—A. W. McGregor, Keyes, Man. 26-4

FOR SALE—GOOD SEED AND FEED OATS —Apply Chas. Lunn, Organizing Secretary No. 9 District, Sask. G.G.A., Jasmin, Sask. 24tf

FOR SALE — FEW CARS EXCELLENT seed and feed oats, pure Newmarket, weight 44 lbs. to bushel, free from noxious weeds.—E. Kohler, Wilcox, Sask. 28-7

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FOR SALE—WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED, 8 cents per lb. in 50 lb. bags, f.o.b. Grenfell.—H. P. Springall, Box 193, Grenfell, Sask. 24-6

PURE STANLEY WHEAT—50 BUSHELS improved, \$1.25 per bushel; 75 bushels grown from improved seed, \$1.20.—H. K. Webb, Swan River, Man. 26-6

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FOR SALE—QUANTITY OF TIMOTHY, Wild Hay and Oat Sheaves.—John C. Crowe, Box 12, Gilbert Plains, Man. Phone 31R2. 27-6

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FOR SALE—GOOD QUALITY PRESTON seed wheat, started with seed from Dominion Government, \$1.00 per bushel f.o.b. Wilcox.—E. Kohler, Wilcox, Sask. 28-8

SEED GRAIN FOR SALE AND WANTED

WANTED—SOME SEED FLAX; MUST be free from noxious weed seeds and cleaned ready for sowing.—A. K. Morken, Dubuc, Sask. 29-1

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MY STOCK OF WESTERN EYE GRASS Seed is now completely sold out.—H. P. Springall, Box 193, Grenfell, Sask. 24-6

I HAVE 40,000 BUSHELS OF OATS FOR sale. Address Jesse Hill, Yorkton, Sask. 29-6

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BARRED ROCK COCKERELS AND PUL-lets, bred from my 2nd prize cockerel, 1909, and 4th prize cockerel, 1910, Man. Poultry Shows. Fine, large, well-marked Cockerels, \$8.00 each, two for \$5.00. Pullets \$1.50 and \$2.00 each. Order direct from this advt. Satisfaction guaranteed.—J. H. Clarke, Virden, Man. 25-6

O. G. GOLDING, CHURCHBRIDGE, SASK. —B.P. Rocks and S.C.W. Leghorns, 10 prizes 1910 shows; 1st, pullet; 2nd, hen; 3rd, cockerel. S.C.W. Leghorns at Inter-Provincial, Brandon, 1910. Grand cockerels, either breed, \$2.00 and \$3.00. A few B.P. Rock pullets, \$10.00 per doz. 25-6

BARRED ROCKS, HODKINSON AND Bradley's strains, both cockerel and pullet. Matings, trios at five dollars, single birds two dollars, or two for three-fifty.—W. H. Tebb, Rosedale Poultry Yards, Gerald, Sask. 28-2

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LUMBER FOR SALE—DIRECT TO FARM-ers in carloads; rough lumber, \$18.00 per 1,000; dressed lumber, \$20.00 per 1,000, f.o.b. Durban.—M. Hanson, Durban, Man. 29-2

NOTICE

SPY HILL GRAIN GROWERS WILL hold meeting and social at Bavelaw School, Thursday, February 23rd. Farmers should not miss this. Delegates from Ottawa and Regina will speak, 8 p.m. sharp.—Harry J. Perrin, Sec.-Treas. 29-1

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POPLAR PARK GRAIN AND STOCK Farm, Harding, Man.—We breed our show stock and show our breeding. For sale Shorthorn bulls, Yorkshires, American bred B. Rock Cockerels, choice B. Orpingtons, registered Red Fife wheat and unregistered, free from noxious weeds.

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CLYDESDALES AND B.P. ROCKS—FIVE Stallions, imported and home-bred, from one to four years old; fillies from two to four years, bred to Johnston Count and Vigorous A splendid lot of B.P. Rock Cockerels.—Andrew Graham, Roland P.O.

CLYDESDALES AND SHORTHORNS—FOR sale, the Clydesdale Stallion Glenross Baron (11136), four years last August; bred from imported sire and dam. Also three Shorthorn bulls, from ten to eighteen months.—Alex. Morrison, Homewood, Man. 29-6

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—ONE REGISTERED Clydesdale Stallion from imported stock. Will sell cheap or exchange for young work horses.—R. Day, Markinch, Sask. 26-6

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—ONE REGISTERED Clydesdale Stallion from imported stock. Will sell cheap or exchange for two-year-old steers or young horses.—J. G. Donaldson, Broadview, Sask. 28-4

HOLSTEIN AND HEREFORD CATTLE, also SHETLAND PONIES. Pioneer prize herds of the West. Pony vehicles, harness saddles. J. E. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Hartney, Man.

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SPECIAL OFFER — CLYDESDALES, Shorthorns and Yorkshires at below real value; a car of grade stockers and springers.—J. Bousfield, MacGregor, Man.

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FOR SALE CHEAP—IMPORTED SHIRE Stallion, ten years. Six years in present stable. Owner, Israel Blakeley, Sintaluta, Sask. 26-6

FOR SALE — PERCHERON STALLION, aged 11 years; trotting mare, aged 8; time 2:28 1/4. For particulars write John W. Millions, Box 110, Waskada. 28-6

JERSEY CATTLE, SHIRE HORSES, PEKIN Ducks, Toulouse Geese and Bronze Turkeys.—David Smith, Gladstone, Man.

FOR SALE—SEVENTY GRADE SHROPSHIRE ewes.—J. E. Dawson, Thunder Hill, Man.; Benito Station, C.N.R. 24-6

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Why not purchase a nice Home-bred Filly or Stallion, bred from imported mares? All lovers of good stock should keep a good brood mare. It has paid me, and if good judgment is used it will pay you also. I can supply you with Fillies and Stallions aged 1, 2 and 3 years old, also a large number of imported mares, heavy with foal.

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13621

sire Champion Marcellus, 11110 and descended on dam's side from champion mare, Bonnie Jean, 8323, and half-brother to Milkado, the Toronto and Chicago champion. He is a large horse and one of the best horses in this country. Owned by

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Co-operative Elevators Favored

Continued from Page 24

tical grounds and that is why I stated I did not want that scheme. I said I wanted to see nothing of politics in the question. I believe in government ownership, but I want to see it run by an independent commission named by this association and put under the civil service so as to put it beyond the hands of political parties altogether.

Opposed to Personnel

"Mr. Noble had no use for and he did not believe in that report. In his opinion it was sent out to try and educate the people against government ownership. But they asked the government to give them government ownership. They did not ask for co-operative ownership. Mr. Langley stated that he had the absolute approval of the directorate to go on the elevator commission. That was not so. The speaker opposed him because he was a member of the legislative assembly. He did not want a member of the Grain Growers' Association on the commission either. But he bowed to the majority. (A voice: 'Stay with it.') The arrangement did not have his approval. (A voice: 'Why didn't you say so?') He had evidence from men belonging to the legislative assembly that the government would not give them government ownership. (A voice: 'Name them.') Mr. Riddle stated that the government would not give them government ownership, but that they would give a system of government help to farmers. Mr. Bell, of Estevan, stated that he did not believe in government ownership but he believed in government aid to farmers' elevators. Mr. Stewart, of Cannington, made a similar statement. (A voice: "Did this take place previous to the work of the commission?") Previous to the appointment of the commission, at least in respect to two men in particular.

The speaker criticised a statement of Mr. Motherwell at the Prince Albert convention, that it was not the business of their association to bring up financial schemes but to attend to their farming. He said it was for this statement and this only that Mr. Motherwell had not been well received at that convention. As to the proposed co-operative system, it should be borne in mind that they had asked the Dominion government for co-operative legislation which would enable them to deal not only in grain but in anything else which they wished to obtain or dispose of. But if they accepted that bill they could only co-operate in the handling of their grain. They could not buy twine or flour, or shorts, or anything else under the plan proposed by the bill. He had only mentioned that because Mr. Langley was trying to swing them round to support the bill. The speaker was trying to show them where they stood.

Noble Issues Defied

They had a farmers' elevator at Oxbow which cost \$15,000, but they not only handled grain, but coal, bran, flour, implements and other articles. He defied any man to state that under the bill they could handle anything else but grain. (Applause and a voice: "You wouldn't put implements through an elevator, would you?" Loud laughter.) The question was, was the government scheme satisfactory to them as what they had been fighting for? (Cries of "No" and "Yes.") So far as he could see it was an attempt to discredit what they had been fighting for. The report held public ownership up to ridicule.

Was a Good Witness

Walter Simpson, Regina, remarked that he was one of the witnesses before the commission and was considered a very good one because he faced constitutional difficulties fairly. He treated the subject as a monopoly from the time the grain left the stock until it reached the market. He complained that his evidence had not been properly summarized and also asserted that Professor McGill was not favorable to public ownership. Another member of the commission was "the fifth wheel of the government," and as for Mr. Green, it must be borne in mind that he had always stated that he would not use the elevator if he could avoid it by putting his wheat over the platform and thereby save \$2 per car.

Favors Commission

Mr. Smith, of Yellowgrass, deprecated

BITTER LICK MEDICATED Salt Brick



BITTER LICK will give your horses a keen appetite—regulate disorders and keep them healthy. Made of salt, linseed, roots and herbs.

Full particulars from
Steele Briggs Seed Co. Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.

JACKS FOR SALE

I have the largest Jacks in the world in both imported and home-bred. I have sold over seven hundred Jacks from my farm here, and they have sired and are siring the best mules in the United States. My prices are lower than any other man on earth for good, first class Jacks. Let me show you before you buy.

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CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA

DE CLOW'S HORSES

My last importation, which arrived March 20th consisting of Belgian and Percheron stallions, are now in fine condition for market. My next importation, consisting of eighty, will arrive at my barns in October. I will make lower prices than you can find anywhere in the United States for good stallions. Please write for catalog, descriptions and pictures.

W. L. DE CLOW Cedar Rapids Jack Farm
CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA

personalities. With regard to the personnel of the commission, it could not be denied that two of the members were the choice of the convention and had its confidence, and he thought it would be admitted that they were worthy of the position. (Applause.) As Grain Growers they must be sure that they never asked the government for anything unreasonable. They could not expect that because they asked for something it would necessarily be granted, because the government had to look at their requests from a different standpoint than theirs. As for Mr. Partridge's policies, he would only remark that if they changed their points of view at all, it was scant encouragement to the Dominion or provincial government to do what they asked.

A Question of Logic

James Robertson, of Walpole, said he was prepared to endorse the principle of public ownership or of public utilities. But if they were going to attack that problem they must go the whole distance and then they would have some chance of making government a success. It was not much use to apply it to one isolated utility. The eyes of the whole British Empire were on them at the present time and if they adopted a scheme which was not sound financially they would make themselves the laughing stock of the world. They had been outspoken in their denunciations of governments, but apparently in proportion as they distrusted the government of Saskatchewan they demanded that the government should own their elevators and run them for them. Were they logical?

Continued Next Week

On account of its great importance the major part of the debate on the elevator question will be published in full. The balance of this debate and full account of other questions treated at the convention will appear next week.

MANY OIL COMPANIES

Edmonton, Alta., Feb. 10.—In the last twenty-four hours no less than 61 oil companies have been granted certificates of incorporation by the provincial government. Yesterday afternoon twenty-six applications for incorporation were filed with the registrar of companies and thirty-five more followed this morning.

Question Drawer

This department of The Guide is open to all readers, and it is hoped that they will take advantage of it. All questions relating to the problems of the farmer of Western Canada will be answered in this department. Write questions on one side of the paper only, and send only one question on one sheet of paper. Join in making this department of the greatest value.

MUST HAVE NAMES

Questions sent in without the name of the sender attached will not be answered. The name will not be used if not desired, but it must be sent in as a guarantee of good faith.

APPLICATION FOR LOAN

Sask. Sub.—Recently I was obliged to apply for a loan on a quarter of well-improved land to square up with the man I bought it from, through a solicitor. His statement of expenses includes \$8 for inspection, where the solicitor and nobody else ever left the office to inspect the property. The solicitor simply asked a man whom he knew in town and that man told him it was O.K., and they chalked \$8 against me to pay for nothing at all. Am I obliged to pay this item of expense? Ans.—If loan has gone through you are in a position to object to charge, but if money has not been paid over under loan, you would probably find if charge objected to, loan would be refused.

MORTGAGE

Man. Sub.—My mortgage fell due on the 1st of January to the National Trust Co., which I was able to meet without further extension of time. But after placing my crop on the market for sale to meet this obligation, and depriving myself and my family of several necessities to make up the amount, and I even had to borrow a little to bring up the total, the National Trust Company ask me to send \$3 to pay the discharge fees. Must I pay this? Ans.—Yes.

COST OF TRANSFER

Man. Sub.—As I bought a farm in Saskatchewan and want to have the transfer registered and they tell me they charge according to value, what would be the cost in my case? I paid \$3,000 for the place. Ans.—\$13.

THRESHING AGREEMENT

Sask. Sub.—Last fall a man not having security enough to purchase a threshing machine otherwise, came around with the machine agent with an agreement for farmers to sign their threshing to him and at the same time pledge 50 per cent. of the money there earned to the threshing company. I, along with several other farmers signed the paper giving number of acres to thresh. After I got threshed the thresher gave the machine collector an order on me for the sum of \$110, which I accepted and

gave him a cheque for the amount. Before he cashed the cheque he added 50 cents to it, which I had to pay out of my own pocket. On seeing the cheque at the bank it showed plainly where it had been marked over. The banker advised me to write to him, which I did but got no answer. So I wrote again giving him 10 days to return said 50 cents. He wrote admitting he had added 50 cents to the cheque, claiming it took that much to make the cheque cover 50 per cent. of the threshing. I might say that the thresher made a mistake in making up my account to the collector, making it \$221.05, when it should have been only \$216.05. What proceeding could I take and what would be the penalty in this case? Ans.—Could prosecute criminally if thought worth while.

LAND AGREEMENT

Seven years ago A and B bought a piece of land. Through mistake the papers were drawn up in A's name only. A then got B to draw up an agreement, acknowledging that B had half interest in said land. He paying and bearing one-half price of same. B has cropped half of this land ever since purchase. Is this agreement legal? And how many years would it hold good? Ans.—If A has been receiving half of crop time does not run against him.

LIEN NOTE ON TEAM

A sells team of horses to B, taking lien note on same. One horse dies and B refuses to pay for them. Can A sue B for balance on note, besides taking back the one horse? B is financially able to pay for team. Ans.—Yes.

Last August the Western Municipal News published a decision of the Saskatchewan supreme court in the case of a horse being killed in a defective fence. Judgment was against the owner of the horse on the ground that the horse was trespassing. Herd law or not was not inquired into. Our council has now published a herd law as follows: "It shall be lawful for animals to run at large, etc." claiming right to do so by an amendment to the statute law. 1. Has a farmer, not fenced, any remedy for damage against owner of cattle trespassing on his growing grain in Saskatchewan, local improvement district herd law in force? 2. If this amendment is right as claimed by our council does it refer to cultivated and occupied lands, or only to roadways and vacant lands? Ans.—Would have to see terms of herd law to see if it follows provisions of statute.

KILLING SOW THISTLE

I. W. C., Neepawa, Man.—Would you kindly inform me through The Guide the best way to kill sow thistles and oblige.

Ans.—Prevent it from seeding in waste places by clearing them up and seeding them to permanent vigorous grasses. This annual weed, with its relatively small, pale yellow flowers, when compared with the perennial species is not difficult to control by ordinary methods of cultivation and alternation of crops. Sheep, if in sufficient numbers, will prevent sow thistle from seeding in pasture lands.

VETERINARY

We shall be glad to have our readers remember that all Veterinary Questions they wish to ask will be answered free of charge in The Guide. The services of one of Winnipeg's leading veterinaries have been secured for this work. Private replies by return mail, if desired, will be sent upon receipt of \$1.

BOG SPAVIN IN FILLY FOAL

J. B. D., Lockwood, Sask.—I have a mare coming two with bog spavin, which came on a year old. Can it be cured?

Ans.—Have the following ointment made up: Potassium iodide, ½ ounce. Iodine crystals, 1 ounce. Lard, 7 ounces. Rub well in to parts affected every second day.

RAISING MULES

Subscriber, Man.—I have been told that a young mule is very hard on the mare when sucking, and that a mare will raise a horse every year easier than she will raise a mule every other year. I don't hardly believe this myself, but is it so? What weight should a mare be to get the best results in breeding her to a jack, and for what price could a good serviceable jack be bought?

Ans.—It is harder on the mare to raise a mule foal than a horse foal. It is better to raise a mule foal from mares weighing from 1,400 to 1,600 pounds. A good jack will cost from \$1,200 to \$2,000.

HORSE LAME IN OFF HIND LEG

A.B.C., Deloraine, Man.—A driver is lame in the right hind leg at times. The local V.S. said it was indigestion and gave a drench which was no good. He keeps lifting the foot up just as if it were cramped, both in and out of stable. What is your treatment?

Ans.—After fomenting well with hot water night and morning, apply this liniment: Tincture of arnica, 4 ounces. Liniment ammonia iodidi, 4 ounces. Liniment saponis, 4 ounces. Spirits of chloroform, 4 ounces. Mix well.

SICK THREE-YEAR-OLD

A. F. Mound, Alta.—Three-year-old colt took sick apparently at first with a stiff neck, was that way for about a week, then one night after having been out in pasture came into corral, staggered around for a while, and fell down and was unable to rise for about 24 hours, then managed to gain his feet but wobbled and rolled all around when he tried to walk. His bowels for about 24 hours were very relaxed and not natural. Was first sick about a month ago. Is a little better now of the wobbling, eats and drinks hearty, is in good condition. Never was sick in his life before. He was fed on prairie hay, green oat straw and a little oats. Kindly advise me what to do for him.

Ans.—Give the colt the following on an empty stomach: Raw linseed oil, 16 ounces. Oil of turpentine, 1 ounce. After it has worked give the following powders: Sulphate of iron, 2 ounces. Nuxvomica, 1 ounce. Potassium nitrate, 1½ ounces. Gentian, 2 ounces. Mix well and give one teaspoonful in feed three times a day.

REGINA SEED FAIR

The following is the list of winners in the grain, grass and potato classes at the Regina Seed fair last week:

Red Fife Wheat

	Points
1—Thos. P. Conlan, Moose Jaw	94
2—J. Howden, Edgeley	93½
3—F. D. Cherry, Davis	93 13-16
4—W. M. Tait, Davis	93½
5—Jos. Lanigan, Elfros	93½

Any Other Variety of Wheat

1—Wm. Barnett, Elfros	93
2—W. D. Lang, Indian Head	91½
3—D. G. McKay, Indian Head	91½
4—Alfred Lawton, Broadview	88½
5—S. Major F. Coles, Moffat	88½

Any Winter Variety

1—D. M. Elder, Prince Albert	86
2—A. MacD. Thompson, Prince Albert	85½
3—T. P. Conlan, Moose Jaw	81½

Championship in wheat, T. P. Conlan, Moose Jaw.

Oats

1—Joseph Lanigan, Elfros	95½
2—William Barnett, Elfros	95 9-16
3—J. C. Hill & Sons, Lloydminster	94½
4—Cut Arm Farm Co., Bangor	93 15-16
5—Rackham & Smith, Lloydminster	93½

Championship, Garton Cup—Phillip Leech, Baring.

Six-Rowed Barley

1—J. C. Hill & Sons, Lloydminster	89½
2—W. G. Anderson, Arcola	87½
3—Paynton Society (A. M. Black)	87½
4—J. Mitchell, Grenfell	84½

Two-Rowed Barley

	Points
1—C. A. Partridge, Saltcoats	92½
2—J. Howden, Edgeley	92½
3—Robt. Whitton, Fleming	92½
4—R. P. Campbell, Zona	92½

Flax

1—Walter Ross, Craik	87½
2—H. Huxley, Lloydminster	84
3—Joseph Highmoor, Windthorst	82½
4—A. Switzer, Grenfell	77½

Peas

1—F. J. Dash, Hillesden	
2—Paynton Society	

Grasses—Timothy

1—Rackham & Smith, Lloydminster	
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Brome Grass

1—W. G. Anderson, Arcola	
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Western Rye Grass

1—Rackham & Smith, Lloydminster	
2—A. Switzer, Grenfell	
3—W. G. Anderson, Arcola	

Potatoes—Late Variety

1—John Bullied, Carivale	
2—Alex. Weir, Regina	
3—Thomas Howden, Qu'Appelle	

Early Variety

1—H. Hutchins, Arat	
2—Malcolm Ross, Regina	
3—Rackham & Smith, Lloydminster	

C. P. R. Taxation Case

By E. J. FREAM

Judgment has been given by the privy council in the important case of the minister of public works in the province of Alberta against the C. P. R. This was a test case, re the exemption of C. P. R. lands from taxation, and resulted in a win for the railway company all along the line, the case being dismissed without costs. Their lordships held that unoccupied C. P. R. lands were not taxable until twenty years after the actual grant of letters patent to the settler, even should there be a delay of many years on his part in taking out these letters patent. They also held that C. P. R. lands sold on the instalment plan are not taxable until all the instalments are paid.

The failure of the test case of the province of Alberta before the privy council re taxation of C. P. R. lands will be widely regretted in the Prairie Provinces, practically every municipality and school district being affected. It is expected that official statements of the attitude of the law departments of the three provinces will be forthcoming, but well informed people here seem to consider the judgment as final. A further rise in C. P. R. lands is anticipated.

History of Case

The case just decided in the privy council between the Alberta government and the C. P. R. has now occupied some three years' labor on the part of the attorney-general's department. In the fall of 1907 preparations were begun under the Hon. C. W. Cross to institute proceedings against the C. P. R., with regard to the taxation of land, which the C. P. R. claims should, under the original contract with the government, be still exempt from taxation.

The agreement between the railway company and the government provided for the granting to the C. P. R. of the odd numbered sections for 24 miles on either side of their line. At that time the "line" meant only the main line and the railway belt was a well defined area of land stretching from Ontario to the Pacific. With the expansion of the C. P. R. and the building of new lines the original grant assumed a greater complexity. As each line was built new patents were issued, confirming in particular the original grant. Consequently since the completion of the railway in 1886, the question has been consequently arising as to when the grant was made—at the time of the contract or as each successive patent was issued. As the land was to be exempt from taxation for only twenty years after the making of the grant the

date at which it was made became an important matter.

The Mooted Clause

Clause 10 of the contract between the Dominion government and the Canadian Pacific Railway, around which the litigation centres, reads as follows:

"10. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company and all stations and station grounds, workshops, buildings, yards and other property, rolling stock and appurtenances, required and used for the construction and working thereof, and the capital stock of the company shall be forever free from taxation by the Dominion or by any province hereafter to be established, or by any municipal corporation therein, and the lands of the company in the North-West Territories, until they are either sold or occupied, shall also be free from such taxation for twenty years after the grant thereof from the crown."

The contention of the crown was that the twenty years started to run, not from the date of the patent, but from the time when the survey was approved and sections identified as being odd-numbered. This was done as to the lands in question on June 18, 1881, and the twenty years had in all cases elapsed in Alberta.

It was the contention of the C. P. R. that "grant" meant "patent," and that it was not till twenty years after the issue of the patent that taxes first became due. This contention was upheld by the Supreme Court of Canada in the case of North Cypress vs. C. P. R., and the decision of the supreme court was binding on all the lower courts of Canada.

On December 30, 1909, the case was first heard before Mr. Justice Scott, in the Supreme court, and trial judgment given dismissing the action with costs. An appeal was at once taken to Supreme court en banc, which sat on January 18, 1910, and the appeal was dismissed as they were bound by the previous judgment of the Supreme Court of Canada.

The other action tried before the privy council was along similar lines, the company claiming that they were exempted from taxation when once agreements of sale were made, the crown claiming that actual sales alone could exempt their land from taxation. The amount involved in the several suits arising out of the ambiguity of Clause 10 would have amounted to many millions of dollars, as not only were there large arrears of taxes which would have had to have been paid to the province in the event of favorable decision, but the company would have been bound by the judgment to pay taxes until the land was alienated by passing into private hands.

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"CABINET" the incubator that never fails to hatch strong, livable chicks, and lots of them. Prove this for yourself at our expense. We will ship you a "Cabinet" outfit, freight paid, to your nearest station, and after you have taken off the first batch you are not satisfied with results, the deal is no go. For further particulars send for our Free Illustrated Catalog. It explains "Cabinet" incubators from start to finish. It contains letters from satisfied customers. It gives a copy of our liberal guarantee and free trial offer. Send Now.—BRETT BROS. Mfg. Co., Dugald, Man.

When writing to Advertisers Please mention The Guide

Agricultural Societies Convention

Continued from Page 11

many against it. "Why offer with one hand," he said, "and take away with the other? It is true that the work may be made a little easier, the question we ask is, if we always did the easy thing without regard for its rightness, would we be free from blame?" Another way of looking at the matter was from the point of view of selection. "We select our grain and our breeding stock, but by a different standard to this drag-net policy. We should select our members and canvass them. The process is good both for the men who canvass and those canvassed. Each is awakened anew to the work of the society. The man who is persuaded to do a thing is a more useful ally than one who is compelled." Concluding, Mr. Auld said the system was wrong in principle, paving the way to irregularities and leading a society into decay and decline. An amendment to the motion that the fee should not be retained was lost.

Flax Production

After the adoption of the resolutions the convention, at the afternoon session, quickly drew up the business before them. T. N. Willing was unavoidably detained owing to the train service and was unable to appear for his demonstration competition in the judging seed flax.

A. F. Mantle then took the floor and seriously interested his audience in "Profitable Methods in Flax Production," as follows:

"This is one of the growing industries of the West. In 1906 the value of the flax crop of Saskatchewan was \$1,000,000 approximately. In 1909 it had reached \$6,000,000 and in 1910 when every condition was unfavorable, the crop was worth \$6,000,000 to Saskatchewan farmers. There is one peculiarity about this crop; it started in the East and has gradually moved westward. The reason of this seems to be that after four years of cropping, the land ceased to give profitable crops. Saskatchewan produces one-tenth of the flax grown in North America, North and South Dakota and Minnesota produce three-fourths of the flax grown in the United States; thus you see that the West and Middle West produce nearly all the flax on the American continent. This crop requires the care in the preparation of the land; in fact, it is the one requiring the least favor of all our cereal crops. Flax growing is hard on the land, which has caused the move westward, but Prof. Bolly of North Dakota Experimental station has conclusively proved in his exhaustive research that the damage is not altogether done to the land; flax itself as a crop deteriorates on account of a fungus growth at the roots and this accounts for the seemingly nomadic prosperity of this crop.

"The average crop in the United States for eight years was ten bushels to the acre; in Saskatchewan it was eleven and one-quarter bushels to the acre. In 1910 the average per acre in the United States was 4.8 bushels; in Saskatchewan it was 7.7 bushels. The market value of this crop has increased greatly and flax-growing has attracted the attention of the Saskatchewan farmer. The United States are importing flax from the Argentine Republic and naturally we should find a market for our output at the mills in Minneapolis and Duluth. If the reciprocity negotiations are ratified there will be a 25 cent duty per bushel removed, and since our Canadian mills can only handle 750,000 tons a year our surplus can be profitably sold across the border.

"The natural home of the flax is the north side of the temperate zone. Flax is not particular as to the condition of the soil, but more profitable crops can be grown from land in a favorable condition. It requires plenty of plant food and stress is laid on the condition of the soil, seed bed, etc., more than on the kind of soil.

"Seed should be changed every few years; to exterminate what is known as wilt in flax, which is smut in wheat. One practical method of treating the seed is spraying formalin from a force pump and keep stirring the seed to prevent it running into lumps. On new land, 40 lbs. to the acre has given the best satisfaction. The sowing period extends from May 15th to June 10th. The best growth is from early seeding; late seeding always occasions loss from frost. The right depth

is about one-half to one inch."

A short discussion led by Angus McKay followed.

There has been found a cure for wilt, was one bit of information that was given the convention. Tests have been made,

seed sown from 30 lbs. to 80 lbs. per acre. The best results were obtained from the crop of 80 lbs. If you want to grow flax for seed, a thin crop is better. Summer fallow produces the best crop. One danger to beware of in connection with the

changing of seed is—weeds. In five or six years the country will have to deal seriously with this weed question.

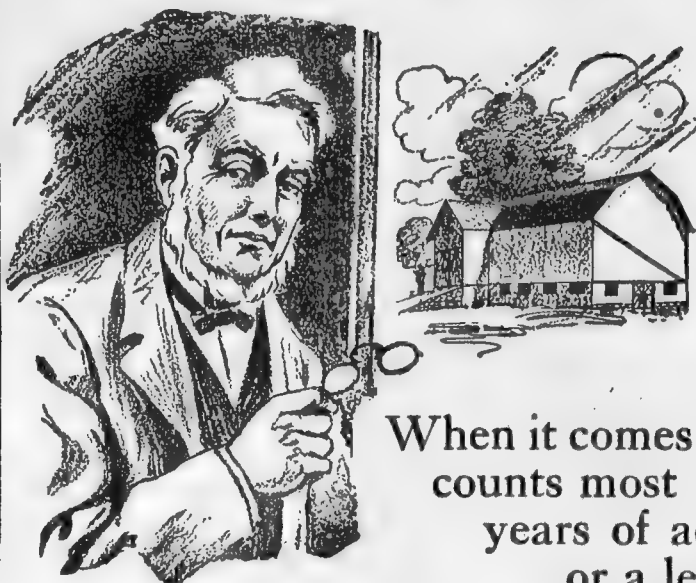
If sown before the 15th May frost will nip it, if sown after the 10th of June frost will hurt in the fall. All tests at the

A Straight Talk To Farmers

By a Farmer

Subject:

The actual test or the doubtful guarantee—WHICH?



When it comes to buying shingles, which counts most with you—twenty-five years of actual wear and tear or a leaky guarantee?

The Actual Test—What It Proves

"Eastlake" Steel Shingles have proven their durability by the actual test of time.

A quarter of a century ago scores of public and private buildings were roofed with "Eastlake" Metallic Shingles.

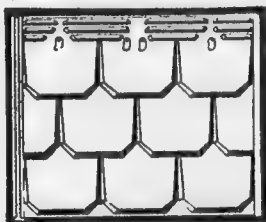
These roofs are in excellent condition and certified as such by practical building inspectors.

Think of it! For over twenty-five years scores of "Eastlake" shingled roofs have withstood the ravages of all kinds of weather—the lightnings and torrential rains of summer—the hail,

snow and sleet of winter, and yet they are in perfect condition to-day.

Isn't that conclusive evidence that "Eastlake" Steel Shingles make a permanent roof?

The "Eastlake" is the ONLY steel shingle that can boast of such a record.



You. Send a postcard at once—if you don't you will forget.

You're not asked to buy the "Eastlake" on any paper guarantee—not asked to believe a single claim which the shingles have not proven.

You're only advised to buy the "Eastlake"—if you want a permanent roof, because the durable and weatherproof qualities of "Eastlake" Steel Shingles are positively known. They have been proven by actual wear and tear test.

Some day you intend putting a lightning, fire and stormproof roof on your house or barn. Then you should write to-day for this free booklet, "Eastlake Metallic Shingles." It contains information that will interest you. Send a postcard at once—if you don't you will forget.

—The Philosopher of Metal Town

All kinds of sheet metal building materials—ceilings and walls, siding, cornices, corrugated iron, conductor pipe, etc.—you can have a catalogue simply for the asking. Mention it on your post card.

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experimental farm have been made on summer fallow.

Stubble does not produce a paying crop.
Soiling Crops

"Soiling Crops good for Saskatchewan," an address which was to have been read by Dean Rutherford, was taken over by Angus McKay, who gave some interesting points on the subject. One of the best soiling crops, said Mr. McKay, was fall rye, which should be sown a bushel to the acre in September or October. Spring rye, which was the next best, could be sown in the spring before the wheat. This crop would ripen two weeks later than fall rye. Another good soiling crop, said Mr. McKay, was tares. This crop, he explained, was one of the best that could be sown when a good soiling crop was desired. Tares should be sown as early in the spring as possible, and about the middle of June a crop could be grown, which could be cut. In a favorable year a crop of about eight tons per acre could be taken off. A fourth soiling crop was millage. Of this there were many good varieties, the best being Hungarian, with Siberian a close second. Mr. McKay then talked of corn as a soiling crop. The corn, he said, should be sown about the 25th of May, and 28 inches apart, or wide enough to use a horse cultivator. Nothing was equal, said Mr. McKay, to rape, and to get the best results the crop should be sown about the first of June or July.

Thursday Evening Session

The evening session of the Agricultural Societies and Saskatchewan Women's Clubs convention combined was held in the auditorium of the city hall. Mrs. Lorne Elliott, of Winnipeg, presided and opened the meeting by an instructive address on the work being accomplished by the "Home Makers' Club." Mrs. Nellie McClung, with "Knowledge Is Power," was greeted with continued applause. Mrs. Motherwell then read her paper on "Domestic Bookkeeping."

Illustrated Lecture

A very interesting and instructive, illustrated lecture then followed, by G. H. Barr, of the Dairy Department at Ottawa. Mr. Barr took his audience to Prince Edward Island and there showed some of the work being accomplished by the dairymen of the Island. Pictures of some of the best cows in Canada were thrown on the screen by the projecting lantern. Cheese factories, homes, pastoral scenes were also shown. There were on the little island, said Mr. Barr, forty-seven creameries and cheese factories. Traveling westward from Prince Edward Island Mr. Barr showed the work being done in Nova Scotia. The work, said the speaker, was not far advanced in this province but was making great strides towards establishing a permanent position among the industries of the province. Scenes of New Brunswick along the St. John river came next. Old Quebec which has the honor of having the first cream separator in America, was the next dairy province shown. Quebec, said Mr. Barr, also claimed the honor of having put the first dairy school in Canada in operation. There were two thousand and forty creameries and cheese factories in the province. Too many, said the speaker, for the bad effects of having a cheese factory at every corner, were shown in the picture of a factory that turned out from one to two cheeses in a day. Beautiful rural scenes were also given, one especially interesting being a home two hundred miles north of the city of Quebec, Ontario, the premier province in the Dominion in the dairy industry, followed Quebec.

One of the most interesting pictures was that of the 22,000 pound cheese, which was exhibited at Chicago and the old country some years ago.

Presentation of Prizes

President Murray of the Saskatchewan University then presented the prizes of the championship winners in the Provincial Seed Grain competition.

Friday Morning Session

One of the most interesting papers read in the morning was "The Commercial Value of the Work of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association," by George H. Bradshaw. Mr. Bradshaw said he avoided sowing wheat more than two years in succession, and by going more into stock, he realized greater profits than in the early days when wheat growing was the

principal occupation. Mr. Bradshaw explained how he grew his own seed from carefully selected samples grown on small plots. In regard to potato growing, Mr. Bradshaw also showed how large returns could be obtained from collecting only clean uniform seed. In conclusion, Mr. Bradshaw said that it was not difficult to add at least five bushels to the average yield by sowing only the best seed. He said the work of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association was doing wonders for the West, but that there was still wanted the co-operation of a large number of the farmers.

Mr. W. L. Ramsay then read an interesting paper on "The Educational Value of a Hand-Selected Seed Plot for our Boys and Girls." and Mr. R. H. Carter read his paper on the "Growing and Marketing of Barley in Saskatchewan, and the Use of Improved Seed."

The Milling Side

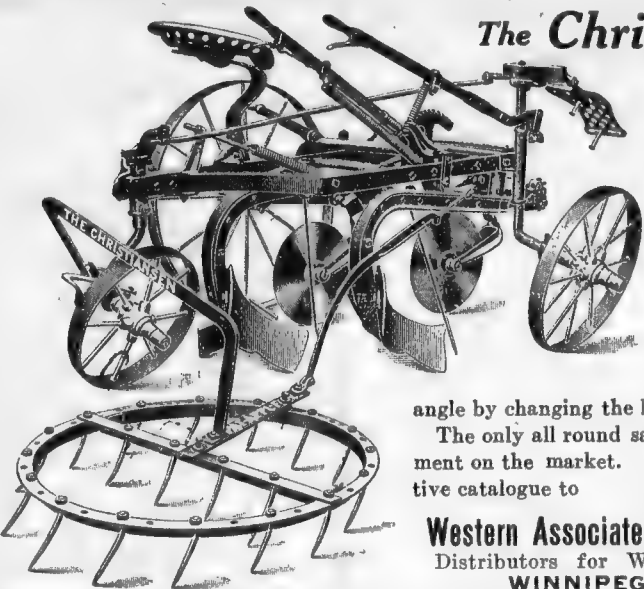
"The intrinsic value of oats for milling purposes," was the subject of a paper by Theodore Kipp, of the Moose Jaw mills. Mr. Kipp said the first idea that came to the miller of oats from the Western provinces was that they were full of foul seeds, wild oats mixed with other grains, etc. Saskatchewan was not so bad an offender in this respect as Manitoba, but conditions were becoming gradually worse. That a miller could produce a good product it was imperative that he receive good grain. There was no cereal food in which a defect in grain would show up more quickly than in rolled oats. Under the present conditions in order to make rolled oats suitable for porridge the miller could use only from sixty to eighty per cent. of the oats received. The balance being made up of noxious weed seeds, small pin oats or large double oats.

Mr. Kipp gave a thorough description of how the oats were treated in the mills when being converted into food stuffs and concluded by giving a description of the ideal miller's oat. This oat, he said, should have the thinnest possible hull and the grains should be of a uniform size without double oats, pin oats or wild oats. The grain should be of a clear, creamy or white color and of a sweet, pleasant flavor. If all oats would apply to this description the millennium of the oat miller would be reached.

Winter Wheat Growing

This subject was ably handled by A. D. Thompson, Prince Albert, a farmer who has had a marked success in the production of winter wheat.

The land in which the seed was sown, said Mr. Thompson, was a clay loam with a sub-soil. The land had been under cultivation for twenty years. The soil was well cultivated during the summer and the seed sown on the 15th of



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August. This was in the summer of 1907. The plants came up vigorous and stood nicely and there was a good uniform covering of snow on the field the following winter. In the spring, after the snow melted, the wheat looked green but succumbed to the nightly frosts. This did not kill it however, as soon as the warm weather arrived new shoots came up from the roots and the crop flourished and was ready for harvesting on August 5th. The crop went almost thirty bushels to the acre. Compared with the Red Fyfe wheat growing alongside of the winter wheat plot it was ripe fully twenty days earlier, not so long in the straw and yielded about the same.

Mr. Thompson gave the results of each year's growth since 1907 which were very satisfactory. The only drawback to winter wheat growing as far as his experience demonstrated was its tendency to winter kill, but when he considered that it was not necessary to lose the use of the land as spring wheat could be sown in case the winter wheat should not start in the spring, there was little to lose in sowing to winter wheat and much that might be gained. Mr. Thompson said to his mind the most essential feature in winter wheat growing was to sow the seed in a moist, firm seed bed early in August, sowing from one to one and a quarter bushels of seed which would give in an average season a healthy, vigorous growth of about eight inches above the ground.

In the afternoon Angus MacKay dealt with the question of potatoes and roots in Saskatchewan, and F. J. Robinson spoke on good roads.

At 4 o'clock the convention adjourned until 1912.

DAIRYMEN'S CONVENTION

The second annual convention of the Saskatchewan Dairymen's Association opened January 31 in the city hall at 9.30. Mr. Edmunds, of Qu'Appelle, was in the chair, and the first item on the program was an address of welcome by A. F. Mantle, which was followed by a speech from W. A. Wilson, superintendent of dairying. Mr. Wilson reviewed the dairy industry of the province. The resolution committee was then appointed and the convention adjourned to meet the following morning.

Upon resuming the work in the morning, Mr. Lisle, M.L.A., of Lloydminster, gave an address on "The farmers' duty in advancing the dairy industry." Mr.

Lisle made reference to the Herd law, stating that it was a bane to many a dairyman. He stated that dairymen should concentrate their efforts to having the present law removed.

Speaking of the creameries, Mr. Lisle said they were a success, although there were difficulties such as haulage in the hot summer months, short weights, etc., but these could be overcome. Winter dairying was, said Mr. Lisle, more suitable in that the trouble in haulage was eliminated.

Continuing, the speaker said that if the cattle were kept properly housed and fed in the winter instead of being turned out to the straw piles in the cold weather, the quality and standard of cream and butter would be raised, and the industry would be given the premier position it deserved.

Mayor McAra then welcomed the members of the convention and was followed by C. Marker, dairy commissioner of Alberta, who gave a review of the dairy work being done in that province.

On Thursday morning the session was concluded, after an address of Hon. W. R. Motherwell and a paper on "Winter Dairying" by W. Newman, of Lorraineville, Ont.

The following resolutions were then adopted:

"That each delegate in his own locality, both by precept and example, encourage a system of yearly dairying.

"That the government be requested that the information respecting dairying circulated by them from time to time be sent to the editors of papers circulating in foreign settlements contiguous to government creameries, with a request to publish in their papers in their own language.

"That a system of grading cream and butter be introduced into this province along similar lines to that now in vogue in Alberta.

"That prizes be offered to the patron supplying the largest number of pounds of milk per cow during the six summer months, the awards to be made according to creamery records.

"That care be taken that fresh cream be not mixed with cream previously skimmed until it has been carefully cooled.

"That each delegate to this convention in his own locality do what is possible to form cow-testing associations and make their work permanent.

"That in the interest of dairying a system of cold storage should be established within the province and this matter should be brought to the immediate attention of the government with a view to the establishment of the same at an early date.

"That the government send to each patron along with his annual statement a card requesting names of neighbors who are not patrons, but should be.

"That the business management of the creameries under government supervision has been such as to warrant commendation, and we do hereby express our appreciation of and confidence in their work and methods."

In the course of Mr. Newman's speech he remarked as follows:

"As I go through the country this winter I find that oats are worth 22 cents per bushel, hay is worth \$2 to \$7 per ton, while butter from one creamery is now selling at 30 cents per pound. In Ontario oats are worth 30 cents per bushel, hay \$9 to \$12 per ton, while creamery butter is selling at 27 cents per pound, or 3 cents a pound less than here. Yet the Ontario farmer won't sell his oats at 30 cents while he can sell butter at 27 cents.

"Another thing I noticed which is somewhat aside from my subject is this, that from the Moosomin and Tantallon districts last fall a carload of young cattle was brought to my own village in Ontario. They arrived on Saturday, and by Monday night the farmers of that vicinity had them in their stables, where they are now being fattened to be shipped back to you next summer. The man who took these cattle East made a profit, the railway made a profit, the Ontario farmer, with dearer grain and feed than you have will make a profit, and I think the smallest profit to any went to the Moosomin and Tantallon farmers who raised these young cattle and sold their grain. This, which was done in one case, has been general all over the province."

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was a daily remark during the recent cold and storms, and there is going to be more of it to touch that now tender spot of yours. Those who use the DYSTHE'S FACE PROTECTOR speak differently:

Dear Sir:—Have worn the Dysthe Face Protector in some of the coldest blizzards and some of the hardest frosts during last winter, and I always found it very satisfactory. There is one thing I will say; that I would never be without one, if I could get it at all. I think it is worth ten times what it cost, and I recommend everyone who has to be out in the cold to get one of the Dysthe Face Protectors.—I remain, JOSEPH MCGEOUGH, Bellevue, Alta.

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S. G. Badges 50c.
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MARGARET'S MESSAGE

Dear Friends,—There is nothing cheers and heartens me so much in my constant and unceasing battle against the misery and sorrow and unhappiness, than the knowledge that I am supported by a loyal band of helpers who are all striving hard and nobly toward the same end. On every hand I am surrounded by a loyal band of real helpers, all doing their share in the grand work of ousting the gloom and desolation from lonely hearts and

When Sunshiners are sending us parcels by mail please see that full postage is paid. We have to pay double on all overdue postage and it frequently runs to 50 cents a day. Please see that you put enough stamps on your parcels.

MARGARET.

lives. I have been especially heartened this week by receiving a list with the names of one hundred new members, all obtained by one loving worker. Isn't that enough to make me feel glad and cheerful? I only hope that others of my loyal members will try and do likewise. I will forward recruiting sheets to any who are desirous of helping to enroll new members.

To comfort and to bless,
To find a balm for woe,
To tend the lone and fatherless
Is angels' work below.

There is an urgent need of Sunshine in the form of babies' first clothing and children's garments from 3 to 12 years. Cheese cloth, handkerchiefs and bandages, overshoes and rubbers, stockings, etc. We have fourteen cases for which clothing is needed at once. Material of any kind suitable for making up into garments.

The emergency fund cards are now ready and I would be glad to send them to any of my chicks. The Sunshine Home will be ready for the re-opening in another week and I trust it will prove a blessing to many.

WORDS THAT WILL HELP YOU

She who lives for others will have many friends, but she who lives only for herself must not complain when she finds the world forsaking her.

Let us take care how we speak to those who have fallen in life's field. Help them up. Never scorn them. We may not have seen the conflict, so we cannot know the scars.

Better than any epitaph engraved on our tombstone should be the consciousness of the fact that we have done our duty, and that our friends and acquaintances are the better because of our life.

Life is made up not of great sacrifices or duties, but of little things, in which smiles and kindnesses, and small obligations, given habitually, are what win and preserve the heart and secure comfort.

"I have labored long and earnest,
Toiled for others all the day,
Tried to be useful and helpful,
Some kind thing to do or say.
No one seems to understand me,
Tears I scarcely can restrain,
Not a word of thanks to cheer me,
Are my efforts all in vain?"

"Darkness falls, heaven's tears descend,
Sympathetic star eyes shine,
Loving, tender, God my Father
Whispers to this heart of mine:
'Thank you, child, be not discouraged,
You have tried to do your best,
'Thank you, child.' It is God's 'thank you,'
Bringing peace and joy and rest."

WHAT IS MY CROSS OF TODAY?

It is a person whom Providence has placed near me and whom I dislike, who humiliates me constantly by her disdainful manner; who wears me by her slowness in the work which I share with her; who excites my jealousy because she is loved more than I and because she succeeds better than I; who irritates me by her chatter, her frivolity, or even by her attentions to me. It is a person who for some vague reason I believe to be inimical to me; who, according to my excited imagination, watches me, criticizes me, ridicules me. How must I bear my cross of today? By not showing in any way the weariness, the dislike, or the involuntary repulsion which her presence causes me. By obliging myself to render her some service; it matters little whether she knows it; it is a secret between God and me.

MANITOBA

Evelyn Charles Little, Lucas, Man.:—Many thanks for your letter. I will forward button and membership card, also collection card.

Minnie Paul, Golden Stream, Man.:—Hearty welcome to our Guild. Sunday School papers are greatly enjoyed by my "shut-in" members, and others.

Violet McConnell, Viola Dale, Man.:—Hearty

welcome to our Guild. The sick children always enjoy the dolls, etc. I am sending buttons. Try to interest your school friends in the Sunshine work.

N. M. Mather:—Dear friend, won't you send your name as I would like to write to you? The dressing jacket will go to some sick member.

Roaring River, Minitonas, Man.:—The Sunday School pictures are a help. Many thanks. I would like to see a branch formed in each town. Can't you help me?

Mrs. Effie McKinnon, Shoal Lake P. O., Man.:—Many thanks for letter. I will write full details later. At present I have none on my list.

Effie Smith, Glenella, Man.:—Glad your children liked the buttons and hope they will wear them every day. You could form a nice branch of Sunshine with these dear children. Won't you try?

Marie Clagget, Bowman River, Man.:—Hearty welcome to our Guild. I am sending card and button. Write again.

Hazel Edwards, Bowman, Man.:—Many thanks for verse; will print it later on. Glad to welcome you to our Guild.

May Metcalf, Bowman, Man.:—Will be glad of story. I am sending membership cards and buttons. Now you have members enough to start a branch, won't you try?

Lillian Russell Sunshine Club, Ninette:—Glad to welcome you all. Will write and send cards and buttons. There is great work for my Sunshiners at Ninette. Write again.

SASKATCHEWAN

Clara M. Dunlop, Langham, Sask.:—Many thanks for post cards; we are now preparing to make books again and quite a number will be necessary during the next few months.

Lena P. Dunlop, Langham, Sask.:—Glad to hear from you; the badges, etc., will be sent off in a few days.

Florence M. Cripps, Gainsboro, Sask.:—For your kind appreciation of my page, and good wishes for the success of the work, accept my thanks. Yes, I would be glad of the Sunday School papers once a month.

We are now starting to collect in preparation for the boxes for Indian reserve which I hope to send out soon.

W. R., Wapella, Sask.:—I hope these lines will help you:

"The work that we count so hard to do—
He makes it easy, for He works too;
The days that are long to live are His,
A bit of His bright eternities,
And close to our need, His helping is."

Arthur R. Dunlop, Langham, Sask.:—Glad to hear from you. Many thanks for ten cents. I am sending membership card and buttons.

Bertha M. Gregor, Prospect Farm, Theodore, Sask.:—Dear Child, many thanks for your letter. I am sending card and button. The Sunshine child's first duty is to learn to shine at home for dear father and mother.

Amy Margaret Mudford, Rothbury, Sask.:—I am glad to know you are interested in my page and enjoy it. Yes, it will be real Sunshine to form a branch and I know that good work will be done.

Miss E. Johnson, Fleming, Sask.:—I will be very glad to try and send out a girl. There is no money necessary to join the Guild. A kind act makes you a member. I am enclosing membership card. Write full particulars if you would pay train fare, etc.

Mrs. Frank Knight, Creelman, Sask.:—Would like to hear from you again. Sunshine work goes on all the year and any help is indeed a service. I have several little orphans to clothe at the present time before sending to their new homes.

Sympathiser, Sask.:—Won't you please send in name and address so that I can send cards. Many thanks for \$1.00.

Mrs. Charles E. Craig, Lily Plains, Sask.:—Glad to hear of the splendid branch of Sunshine. Mrs. Warren must feel very proud indeed. Fifty members is quite a big Sunshine circle and will be able to do some splendid work. Your Sunbeam is enrolled in Cradle Guild. Some day when the Guild is rich enough I hope to visit each branch and to meet you all.

Mrs. A. D. C. Roche, Piere, Sask.:—Many thanks for second letter. We were quite worried for a time; however, glad it was all right. Write again soon.

Miss Arlie M. Jacques, Roche Pierce, Sask.:—We are glad to hear from you and hope you will write often. We need all things, but the greatest need of all are the cosy garments for little children of all ages.

BETTER TO SMILE

Why should I wear my sorrows
For all the world to see?
Why should I let life's bitterness
Cast its shadow over me?

Could I serve the Master better
If I wore a saddened face,
If I let each bitter heartache
Too plainly leave its trace?

Oh, didn't He make the sunshine,
And didn't He make the flowers?
And do the hearts that love Him
Love Him less in life's summer hours?

And His own dear face was brilliant
With the light of His love, I know;
If it did not glow with that fire intense,
Would the children love Him so?

Why not laugh, if the laugh is kindly?
It is better than looks forlorn;
The dear Lord made the lips that smile
As well as the lips that mourn.

HOMES WANTED

One baby girl, three months.
One baby boy, six weeks.

ALBERTA

Mrs. T. Williams, Strathclair, Alberta:—Many thanks for parcel of clothing and the children's collection card with \$4.60. This was a great help indeed. It was acknowledged in column of G. G. some time ago, but I find that Boissevain, Man., was placed after it in some way. I am writing to the children. Sorry for this mistake.

One who loves to think no evil, Alberta:—The

pen name is very good and fits your letter exactly. Many of my readers would enjoy the following verses:

"When you meet with one suspected
Of some secret deed of shame,
And for this by all rejected
As a thing of evil fame,
Guard thine every look and action,
Speak no word of heartless blame,
For the slanderer's vile detraction
Yet may soil thy goodly name."

"When you meet with one pursuing
Ways the lost have entered in,
Working out his own undoing
With his recklessness and sin,
Think, if placed in his condition,
Would a kind word be in vain?
Or a look of cold suspicion
Win thee back to truth again?"

There are spots that bear no flowers,
Not because the soil is bad,
But the summer's genial showers
Never make their bosoms glad;
Better have an act that's kindly,
Treated sometimes with disdain,
Than, by judging others blindly,
Doom the innocent to pain."

Ray Kerr, Cheadle, Alta.:—Many thanks for sweet letter. You could form a branch of Sunshine, I feel sure, and enjoy the work. Many thanks for 20 cents, pictures and cards.

Clare W. Kerr, Cheadle, Alta.:—I am glad to receive letters from so many Sunshine chicks. You have been doing real Sunshine work to try to make dear mother and father happy.

Geoff Kerr, Cheadle, S. Alta.:—Many thanks, dear lad, for your letter. It is good indeed to be a Sunshine boy and I feel sure that you will prove a blessing at home. Yes, would like all the children you know to join the Guild. Now the boys must work very hard as the girls are still ahead in numbers.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Mrs. Baker, Victoria, B. C.:—Mrs. Baker writes from Victoria that she has formed a branch of Sunshine and they are taking care of a sick woman and three children, giving two afternoons a week to help, and also taking beef tea, soup, etc. Mrs. Baker was always a great worker and this branch will be heard from again I feel sure.

Mrs. Gadsby, Goldie, B. C.:—Send a card and loving message to all our Sunshiners. Enclosed a pair of socks to comfort some wee feet.

TWO LITTLE GIRLS

I'm twins, I guess, 'cause my ma says
I'm two little girls. An' one o' me
Is good little girl; an' th' other'n she
Is bad little girl as she can be.
An' ma says so, 'most every day.
An' she's the funniest ma! 'Cause when
My doll won't mind, and I 'ist cry,
Why, nen, my ma she sob an' sigh,
An' say, "Dear good little girl, good-bye!
Bad little girl's come here again!"

Last time 't ma act that a-way,
I cried all to myself awhile
Out on the steps an' nen I smile,
An' get my doll all fixed up in style,
An' go in where ma's at, an' say,
'Morning to you, mommy dear;
Where's that bad little girl wuz here?
Bad little girl's gone clean away,
An' good little girl's come back to stay!"
James Whitcomb Riley.

THE BACHELOR'S WISDOM

"Always live on the sunny side of the road.
Character is what you are; reputation is what people think you are.
Half of success is seeing the significance of little things.

A clear conscience fears no accusation.
If your face wants to smile, let it; if it doesn't, make it.
There is no music like the voice of those we love.
A merry heart kills more microbes than any medicine.

Life is always a dull grind to the woman who thinks only of the grist.
Comradeship and kind feeling is one of the strongest forces in life."

A SWEET VOICE

"Oh, father, I wish I could sing! It's so nice to give pleasure to people. Florence sang at the club today, and we all enjoyed it so much. She sings every night to her father, too. I'd give anything if I could. But there's no use wishing; there isn't any music in me."

"Is that so?" asked the father, taking her wistful face between his hands. "Well, perhaps you can't sing; but don't tell me your voice has no music in it. To me it is full of music."

"Why, father, how can you say so?"
"Almost every evening," answered the father, "when I come home, the first thing I hear is a merry laugh, and it rests me, no matter how tired I am. Yesterday I heard that voice saying, 'Don't cry, Buddie; sister'll mend it for you.' Sometimes I hear it reading to grandmother. Last week I heard it telling Mary, 'I'm sorry your head aches; I'll do the dishes to-night.'"
"That's the kind of music I like best. Don't tell me my little daughter hasn't a sweet voice!"

One thing there is that every man and woman, every boy and girl can do for the world. That is to be constantly brave, pure, and cheerful, in the daily walk of common life. Every good, clean, courageous day helps the world higher, even when no one seems to notice it.

HOW WILLIE HEARS

"Come here, Willie," said his mother.
There was no movement on the boy's part to obey his mother's call again.
"Yes, mamma, I'm coming in a minute." And it was almost a minute before he went to his mother's side, and asked: "What do you want, mamma?"

er's side, and asked: "What do you want, mamma?"

"There was a man selling balloons on this side of the street. I thought you should have one, as you have wished for it so many times. But he has passed out of sight now. Had you obeyed my call promptly, you would have been able to catch him." Now this taught Willie the need for doing as he was asked at once better than most any punishment he could have been given, for he had longed for a balloon.

Learn to answer a call promptly, or you may miss more than Willie did, and may feel as sorry as he did, when he found what he had lost by his inattention.

THE GREEDY FROG

"Once upon a time,
On the border of a brook,
A wicked little froggy,
Who had never read a book,
Who had never read a story
Or a funny little rhyme,
Had a sad and tragic ending—
Once upon a time."

"This little froggy, sad to say,
Was very fond of flies,
And thought, on this unlucky day,
That he had found a prize.
'Up, up I go,' said froggy,
'I can climb as well as hop.
I only hope he'll stay safe there
Until I reach the top.'"

"I wish this wouldn't head so much,
Said Froggy, going higher;
'I wish that flies would shut their eyes,
And come a little nigher.
But he is such a good one,
And he looks so very fine;
I think that I must have him,
For it's time for me to dine.'"

"So up he went, regardless
Of the danger he was in.
He saw a duck below him,
But he didn't care a pin.
Till, suddenly, behind his back
The weed began to crack,
And all he heard was just one word,
And that one word was 'Quack!'"

Please Note.—All parcels and letters to be addressed to "Margaret," Grain Growers' Guide, 275 Sherbrooke St., Winnipeg. Checks, money, etc., to Mr. W. H. Quinn, assistant treasurer.

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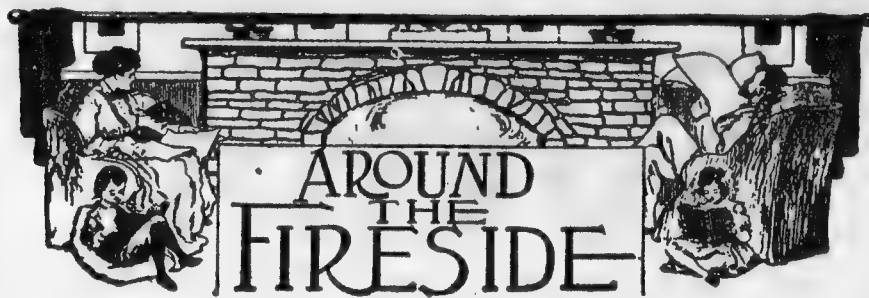
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Homemakers' Clubs

At Regina the first convention of Saskatchewan Women's Clubs was held on the days January 31 to February 3, 1911, inclusive, under the auspices of the Saskatchewan College of Agriculture. The program was given in the splendid auditorium of the Regina Collegiate Institute.

Some eight or ten women's clubs, organized only last fall, sent in formally appointed delegates. Quite a number of visitors from outside points took advantage of the one fare railway rate to visit the city and enjoy the convention, which was open to all women who cared to attend.

The program was varied and many interesting and instructive numbers were presented.

The following is a full record of the subjects treated: "Women's Clubs, their nature and purpose," by Miss Beynon, Winnipeg; "Experiences with Women's Institutes in Ontario," Mrs. Lorne Elliott, Winnipeg; "The importance of social life in country homes," Mrs. Nellie L. McClung, Manitou; "A model kitchen," Miss Hind, Winnipeg; "Growing Strawberries and raspberries in Saskatchewan," Mr. Norman Ross, Saskatchewan; "House plants, their care and propagation," Mrs. Purdie, Regina; "Fattening and marketing poultry," Mr. W. Wilson; "Domestic bookkeeping," Mrs. Motherwell, Abernethy; "Cooking demonstration," Miss Joan Hamilton, domestic science instructor, public schools, Regina; "Our domestic water supply," Dr. G. A. Charton, Regina; "Hints on home nursing," Dr. Mary Crawford, Winnipeg; "What Women's Clubs can do for our public schools," Miss Beynon, Winnipeg; "Plans of the College of Agriculture for assisting Women's Clubs," F. Hedley Auld; "The delegate's duty after the convention," Miss Mantle, Winnipeg; "Domestic science training for Saskatchewan women," Hon. W. R. Motherwell.

It will be seen that the program was full of promise. Space will be found for a number of the papers to be given in full. For the most part, however, only a synopsis of each can be admitted.

Propagation of Strawberries

Let Mr. Ross' paper on strawberries be synopsized first. By the bye, Mr. Ross did not tell us anything about raspberries, all his time being devoted to strawberries. In the propagation of strawberries the soil is the first consideration. It should be quite like that in which a good vegetable garden would thrive; it must be moist, but no water should ever lie on top of the soil. If possible ground should be summerfallowed; failing that, cultivate deep and keep absolutely free of weeds. A suitable variety selection is a most important matter. Two varieties, the Senator Dunlap and the Bederwood, are the best for Western growth, they being perfect in themselves, self-fertilizers. Many failures in strawberry raising are due to the fact that the plants are not self-fertilizing. An important matter is that strawberries will not stand long distance shipping. They are liable to heat and spoil or dry out so much that they cannot be revived. Buy your plants as near you as possible, unpack as soon as received and moisten until planted. Do not buy until you are ready to plant. Great care must be exercised in setting. The soil should be well pulverized and the plants set in just right; the roots must not be left exposed and the little crown or heart of the plant must not be covered with earth or the plant will smother and die.

After the first year 150 plants should give 150 pounds of fruit, enough to supply any ordinary family. Suppose you begin with 150 plants. Let the rows be 4 feet apart and the plants from 14 to 20 inches in row. Cultivate thoroughly between the rows throughout the first season. If season is dry, soak the bed with water occasionally. Pick off every blossom first year so that plants will thrive well and put out plenty of runners which will be allowed to take root in the rows between the original setting, but not between the rows. From this new growth of plants a new bed can be set out in another place every year and thus will a regular supply be kept up from just the first purchase.

As soon as the ground freezes in the fall, clean straw to the depth of 8 to 10 inches should be spread over the whole bed. When all danger of frost is over in the spring, remove all but two or three inches of the straw; this



Raising the future dairy cow on the farm of H. L. Hollingworth, Lloydminster, Sask.

will retain moisture in the bed and keep the berries clean from sand when they ripen. The Senator Dunlap ripens from 8 to 10 days earlier than the Bederwood, and by having some of each variety the supply of ripe fruit will be considerably extended. About the end of May is a good time to plant.

Mr. Wilson on Poultry

In giving his own experiences on the poultry business, Mr. Wilson advises us that the hardest and most profitable varieties for general purpose, that is for meat and egg supply, are the Plymouth Rock, the Rhode Island Reds, the Orpington and the Wyandottes, perhaps in the order named.

For fattening fowl after they are old enough, Mr. Wilson recommends slat crates, or crates made from common lath, nailed about 4 inches apart, made 14 inches square and 20 inches high. Into a crate of these dimensions he would put 4 fowls. Three weeks should be long enough to fatten them.

Their food should be 5 parts ground oats and 17 parts buttermilk mixed into a thin porridge. This must be placed into troughs set up about 3 or 4 inches away from the crates, the wide-spaced slats allowing the birds to reach out and help themselves. Next to buttermilk, sour skim milk is best, and after that sweet skim milk. For the first 4 or 5 days only half rations should be given, after that all they will eat, being fed twice a day and the food left before them at least half an hour before removing it. Small amount of beef tallow may be used. All the clean

water they can drink should be allowed. Great cleanliness of crate is desirable. Grit may be added once a week. After feeding, birds should be kept quiet and dark. It is claimed for this method of fattening that little bone and no muscle is developed, the whole bulk being flesh and therefore better and more eating; and not the quantity alone but the quality is considered quite superior to that obtained in the old way of fattening.

The birds should be starved thirty-six hours before killing, that is, the food should be kept back but water allowed. Birds should never be decapitated. The proper method is to dislocate the neck or pierce through the roof of the mouth, and in either case pluck immediately before the bird quits kicking as it is quite unconscious, and the feathers will then almost fall out themselves. Birds should have limbs crowded up against the body and the breast bone crushed in if necessary to give that well rounded, meaty look to the breast which makes the good seller. Some of the other papers will be given next issue.

Homemakers' Constitution

The constitution of the Homemakers' Clubs as arranged by a committee appointed for that purpose is being given you so that you will pass your own judgment upon the merits of the laws that are to govern the "Homemakers" of Saskatchewan for the coming year. Many may feel that because only eight clubs were represented at Regina, whereas there are possible 1,792 other clubs not yet formed in Saskatchewan, this handful ought not to have fastened rules upon the clubs that are to be.

Replying to this, it may be explained that clubs could not well go on without a constitution and that constitutions may be amended whenever a majority members desire it.

Object

The object of the women's clubs of Saskatchewan shall be to promote the interests of the home and community and to improve the conditions surrounding rural life by disseminating a greater knowledge of domestic and sanitary science and household art, and by imparting to the young of these subjects.

Where Clubs May be Organized

A women's club may be organized in any public school district and the territory served by any such club shall be the public school district in which it is situated.

How Clubs May be Organized

Women's clubs may be organized at any gathering of women called for that purpose of which two week's notice must have been given in the newspaper published nearest to the place where it is proposed to organize.

Report of Organization

Within one month after organization the secretary shall forward to the director of agricultural extension on forms provided for that purpose a report of the organization meeting.

Charter

Upon receipt of the report of organization the director of agricultural extension shall supply the club a charter, and a charter shall not be granted to any other women's club in the same school district.

Constitution of Local Clubs

Name

The name of this organization shall be "The (Name of school district) Homemakers' Club."

Officers

The officers shall consist of a president, a vice-president, a secretary-treasurer, three directors, and one additional director for each ten members of the club in excess of thirty (30) at the close of the preceding fiscal year, which shall be Nov. 15th in each year. At the organization meeting three directors may be appointed.

Auditors

There shall be appointed at each annual meeting two auditors who shall not hold any other office during the period for which they are appointed, but they may serve on committees.

Election of Officers

Officers shall be elected by ballot at the annual meeting, and a majority of the votes cast shall elect.

DUTIES OF OFFICERS

President

The president shall preside at all meetings of the club as well as at meetings of the board of directors. If special meetings of the whole membership of the club, or of the directors, are desired, the president shall direct the secretary to call the same.

Vice-President

The vice-president shall perform the duties of the president in her absence.

Secretary-Treasurer

The secretary-treasurer should attend all regular meetings of the club, as well as meetings of the board of directors, and shall keep a record of the minutes of such meetings in a book furnished for that purpose.

Executive Committee

The executive committee shall carry into effect the business of the club as specified by the membership as a whole or by the board of directors. They will sometimes have to take action without consulting the directors. Anything of unusual character, however, whether it be regarding meetings, entertainments or expenditure of funds, should be referred to the directors.

Special Committees

The chairman of each committee should report to the board of directors or at regular monthly meetings when called upon to do so by the president.

Auditors

The auditors should see that the balance carried forward from the preceding year corresponds with the records as contained in the financial statement of the year before. The receipts for membership should correspond with the records of members as found in the minute book. All expenditures of 50 cents or more should be vouched for by receipts. The additions should be checked by the auditors.

Executive Committee

The executive committee shall consist of the president, the vice-president and the secretary-treasurer.

Vacancies

In the event of any of the officers retiring from office during the year, the vacancy shall be filled at the next regular meeting, but notice of such vacancy and the forthcoming election must be mailed to each member at least ten days before the date of such regular meeting.

Membership

Any woman or girl over fifteen years of age may become a member of the local women's club upon payment of the membership fee, which shall entitle her to membership during the calendar year for which it is paid.

Fees

There shall be an annual membership fee of twenty-five cents.

Committees

There may be appointed the following committees: Membership committee; program committee; committee on meeting places; financial committee, and any others that may be deemed necessary. The president and the secretary-treasurer shall be ex-officio members of all committees.

Meetings

At least four regular meetings shall be held in each year at such times and in such places as may be decided by by-law, and special meetings may be called at any time by the president.

Annual Meeting

An annual meeting of each women's club shall be held between November 20th and December 20th in each year. Notice of the annual meeting must be mailed to each member at least one week previous to the date of such annual meeting. Membership fees for the ensuing year shall be paid at this meeting.

Quorum

The members present shall constitute a quorum for a regular meeting, but a majority of the total members in shall be necessary for a quorum of a special meeting. A quorum of an executive meeting or of a committee meeting shall consist of the majority of the members of the committee.

ORDER OF MEETINGS

Regular meetings of Local Clubs

Opening exercises.
Reading of minutes.
Approval of same by the audience, and

signing of minutes by the president.
Unfinished business.
Reports of committees.
Business arising out of minutes and reports of committees.
Regular program.
Adjournment.

Annual Meeting of Local Clubs

Opening exercises.
Reading of minutes of last annual meeting and all special meetings.
Approval of same by the audience, and signing of minutes by the president.
President's address.
Reports of committees, including report of the secretary-treasurer.
Business arising out of minutes and reports of committees.
Election of officers for ensuing year.
New business.
Regular program if one has been prepared.
Adjournment.

Election of Officers

Officers may be elected by vote, by ballot or by acclamation.

By-Laws

Each local club may adopt by-laws for the conduct of its business and affairs, but such by-laws shall not be inconsistent with the objects of the club, and copies of them must be sent forthwith to the director of agricultural extension.

Assistance in Holding Meetings

The extension department of the Saskatchewan college of agriculture will supply speakers for county conventions and will so far as possible send speakers to meet the women in central localities. This is a large province and the expense of visiting the two thousand or more branches which will in the near future be in existence is a well-nigh impossible task. The county officers, and officers of local clubs will no doubt be glad to render assistance in organizing and visiting

local clubs. Through county and provincial conventions the extension department hopes to keep in contact with local clubs and assist them as much as possible.

Subjects for Discussion

The student of household economy will find a great many topics worthy of discussion at Women's Club meetings. Perhaps there is a danger of some of the questions proposed for discussion being treated in such a superficial way that their real value is not appreciated nor the lessons which might be drawn from them properly understood. This danger, however, need only be suggested in order to be avoided. The work undertaken at present by the Saskatchewan bureau of public health affords material for discussion at many meetings, and some of the bulletins on contagious and infectious diseases if studied and considered by our home-makers would avert many a sad domestic experience. The college of agriculture aims to provide a series of popular bulletins which will be supplied to all members of women's clubs upon payment through the secretary-treasurer of a nominal fee to cover the cost of printing. A fuller announcement will be made of this later.

Suggested Topics for Meetings

The following list of subjects may contain suggestions for program:—

1. The making, keeping and marketing of butter.
2. Egg production in winter.
3. The preparation of vegetables for the table.
4. Canning and preserving fruits.
5. Contamination of wells and drainage from house and barns.
6. Paper on first aid, nursing.
7. Heating and ventilation, value and cost of different methods.
8. More simple cooking and better serving.
9. Domestic help, their treatment, training, duties and rights.
10. Labor saving appliances in the home.
11. Daily and weekly program of work.
12. Insect pests of the house.
13. Floors, hardwood versus carpets.
14. Living on an allowance.
15. Waste in buying.
16. Care of furniture.
17. Duties of children to teach them responsibility.
18. Allowance for children.
19. Home reading and games to amuse the young.
20. What a child should know before going to school.
21. The value of holidays for the home-maker.
22. Furnishing and decorating the school house.
23. Benefits from club meetings.
24. The dress of the home-maker.
25. Salad contests, recipes given.
26. Marketing, co-operative market advantages.
27. Planning a home. Women architects.
28. Furnishing a home for comfort.
29. Value of domestic science training.
30. Care for a young baby.
31. How to interest girls in scientific home-making.
32. Nurses for the country districts.
33. Value of a library. How women may secure one.
34. Literary meetings.
35. Public meetings, concert or banquet.
36. The value of the annual fair.

MORE LIGHT WANTED

Dear Isobel,—Excuse my appearing so soon again, but I would like to ask a question re the Valley River W.M.B.S., the report of which was in the last "Guide."

I enquired regarding the bringing of children (just in passing conversation), and was answered by the president, A. M. Jones, as follows, verbatim: "We have agreed that although we do not wish to exclude the girls, we expect them to stay at home with the children in order to allow the mothers to attend." Although this rule may appear a little selfish on first sight, I reflected that the elder women had a right to have their social evening undisturbed by the possible interruptions which may be made at times by the quietest children, and stood aloof, the rule practically, but politely, excluding mothers whose elder children are too young to be left in charge (the fathers being also absent the same evening). Since then I hear that children have been—and were then—coming more or less regularly. It will be useful to more

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than myself to have this rule explained, as those coming from a distance would doubtless feel embarrassed if they arrived with a child and heard that the rule preferred it should be left at home. Will the secretary kindly give the rules of the V.R.W.M.B.S. through the columns of our page in the Grain Growers' Guide?

Is the subject of woman's suffrage a tabooed one? Perhaps it would render a woman intelligible to the society if she were a suffragist? As Mrs. Jones told me, there was "nothing of that sort." Thanking the secretary in anticipation for clearing this puzzle, I am

Yours sincerely,
ROSE A. TURRELL.

Dauphin, January 20, 1911.

P.S.—I send recipes for "Bach."

Gingerbread—Seven cups flour, 1½ sugar, tablespoon (mixed) ginger and ground cloves, teaspoon of baking soda, dissolved (if possible) in sour milk, 1 cup molasses (heated till liquid), two large tablespoons lard, pork fryings (I have used soft beef drippings). Mix well into a very thick batter and bake in a fairly hot oven in a well-greased tin. For a change use above recipe, making batter a little thinner, and add currants and raisins ad lib.

Note:—It would be a great pity if mothers were obliged to remain away from the meetings because of small children being likely to cause a slight interruption to any of the women's meetings if allowed to be present. It is hoped that broad sympathies will prevail among the women and that this rule of excluding children will be removed, if indeed it be a rule. Of course every district will do as it pleases in the matter and make bylaws only for itself.

Will the secretary of the V.R.W.M.B.S. kindly state the ruling and oblige Mrs. Turrell?

No, the subject of woman's suffrage

is not tabooed. Thanks for recipes for "Bach."

REPORT OF ANNUAL MEETING DUFFERIN HOUSEHOLD SCIENCE ASSOCIATION

January 19, 1911.

Owing to severe storms, many could not attend, but we were pleased to note some new faces.

Our membership roll now numbers thirty, and we hope by spring to double that number. The meeting was addressed by Miss Fenders, who gave a splendid paper on "Best Literature for Home." Extracts as follows:

Wordsworth says:
"Books are yours,
Within whose silent chambers treasures lie,

Preserved from age to age; more precious far

Than that accumulated store of gold
And Orient gems which, for a day of need,

The Sultan hides deep in ancestral trunk.

These hoards of truth you can unlock at will."

The literature of the English and American people is considered their most priceless possession. By their inheritance from their ancestors and by the work of their own genius they are in this respect the richest people on the globe. While we give all credit and honor to the great poets, philosophers of Germany and historians and novelists of France, the sweetest songs and most noble poems and the stories that portray the human character have been written in the English language. To know English literature is a liberal education in itself.

"Travelling libraries (one of the objects of this association), are of great benefit. In Minnesota these are provided by the state and sent out to country school districts, the teacher acting as librarian. In towns where a

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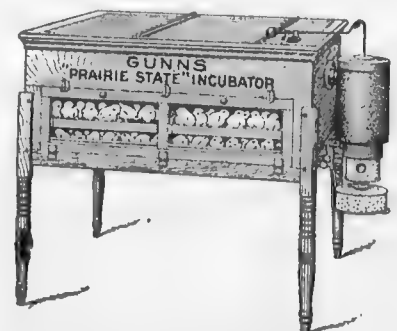
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public library was placed the fee of one cent was levied for anyone wishing a membership card.

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

the best books and plenty of them, and with Eugene Field, wish for "Books, books, books give me ever more books, for they are the caskets wherein we find the immortal expressions of humanity—words—the only things that live forever."

Extracts on institute work were read by different members, showing how the motto, "Improvement for home and country," was being practically carried out. The meeting closed with election of officers for 1911 as follows: President, Mrs. Murray; vice-president, Mrs. Robt. Malcolmson; secretary-treasurer, Miss Sadie Campbell; directors, Mrs. Aiken, Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. McCormick, Mrs. Roblin, Mrs. Macouin, Mrs. August.

SO THEY WERE MARRIED

Said the bachelor to the widow,
"I'll prove my love by deeds;
I'll gladly give up my cigars
If you'll give up your weeds."

She—"I'm living on brown bread and water to improve my complexion."
He—"How long can you keep it up?"
She—"Oh, indefinitely, I guess."
He—"Then let's get married."

THE WEDDING GRAFT

"How are you getting along with the arrangements for your daughter's wedding?"

"Splendidly. We've just completed the list of people who will probably send presents if invited."

SHREWD DIAGNOSIS

Miserly—So that woman doctor charged you two dollars a visit. Well, what did she say?

His Wife—Said I stayed indoors too much. Here's her prescription.

Miserly (reading it)—For external use only. One nice walking dress. One new hat. One pair gloves to match. Apply every afternoon between three and five.

DOMESTIC BOOKKEEPING

(By Mrs. Motherwell)

Domestic bookkeeping? Why introduce such an unpopular subject at a gathering of this nature? What has bookkeeping to do with the female department of the home? We thought this convention was to lend itself entirely to considering helps to the women in the home. We readily understand why such subjects as "Social Life in Country Homes," "The Model Kitchen," "Growing Fruits," and "House Plants," "Raising Poultry," etc., etc., should be introduced—but bookkeeping—and domestic—at that! The inference is that it too is one of the legitimate housewifely occupations.

I understand very well the horror with which most women look upon bookkeeping, and this is quite natural when one considers the limited opportunities afforded many women, especially in rural districts, to study this phase of home life, and to expect them to keep books in the ordinary sense of the term is quite impracticable. Therefore it is not my purpose, formidable as the title of this paper may appear, to recommend any particular style of bookkeeping for you to follow, but rather to draw your attention to the advantage of having some plan devised by yourself and understandable to yourself whereby you can tell just how much money you have spent each month, and should there be an unnecessary leakage anywhere you are in a position to discover it and apply a remedy.

But again you become aroused at the mention of the word "money." You feel strongly tempted to ask the question: "Where am I to get the money? My husband takes charge of that. He is the treasurer; he is the one who pays the bills; my part is to buy as sparingly as possible. I have no money to handle, excepting an occasional five or ten dollar bill that much coaxing had procured for me, or the cash proceeds I may secure for my butter, eggs and poultry." I know that, too, and that is where one of our real difficulties arises. I think this difficulty is experienced more by the women in the country than those in the city. It is not an unusual thing for the latter to be given an allowance by their husbands on which to finance the household; but to my knowledge

not many of the rural women enjoy the advantages of a personal bank account. Our first efforts, then, toward domestic bookkeeping must be applied along the lines of opening the eyes of the "darkened understandings" of our husbands and persuade them to make us true partners of the firm; giving into our keeping a share of the proceeds and allowing us to meet what is generally termed the inside expenses. We are all more or less familiar with the masculine answer when approached on this subject. He dons a grievous and injured air and says quite magnanimously: "My dear, all I have is yours, what is your complaint? Am I not feeding you and clothing you as well or even better than your neighbors? When you need anything all you have to do is to ask me for it, and if I can afford it, it is yours. Surely you should be satisfied." The fact remains we are not satisfied. We try to be, but we are not. There are so many channels today open to woman whereby she can make an independent living for herself (and many have tasted the joys of self-support before entering their husbands' homes), that it makes it doubly hard to be thus dependent, and when anything is required, instead of going to a purse of her own as formerly, she has to humiliate herself by asking her husband for it and undergo the mortification of being refused if she fails in getting him to appreciate the need as she does. One need not be a suffragette to arrive at the conclusion that there are rights and privileges denied the women in the home that, if enjoyed, would not only make them happier, but their husbands also. It would be a mutual benefit, and I have faith in man's fairness and his respect for individual rights—even those of his wife—to believe that if the thought has been presented to him in a fair business-like way he will recognize the reasonableness of it and set about providing a way whereby his wife may handle the money of the home that is rightfully and naturally hers, and here I would add that for a man to know that his wife is keeping an intelligent account of her expenditures and is quite as business-like about her finances as he is about his, is a strong incentive for him to give her a free hand and scope for her energies.

I find it convenient to do my bookkeeping under four headings—food, clothing, miscellaneous and hired help. I get monthly statements from the merchants, check them off with the bills received, enter all items into a small dated diary, and then transfer to my cash book under the above headings. After totalling each separately I find the aggregate expenditure for the month.

It is very interesting to compare one month's expenses with another, and any given month with the correspond-

ing one for the previous year. By doing so one often makes discoveries that are quite startling. For instance, supposing for a certain time the farm supplied the meats used on the table, and then for a corresponding period the meats had to be bought, the food accounts for these two periods would immediately show a decided increase. Our attention is arrested and we at once investigate to discover the cause. We find that it is due to the failure of the farm to produce its own meats, and so with many other things that might be home-grown. If we have been carrying out the principle of arousing and maintaining our husband's interest in our bookkeeping he will not only acknowledge where the leakage came in, but will immediately set about correcting it. The garden, the dairy, the hens, the pork, the beef, are tremendous assets to a farmer's table, and often cash is paid out for these things that if kept account of and faced in cold figures a remedy would be provided.

The farmer is differently situated to the salaried man. Generally speaking, he does not have much cash to handle until after his grain is threshed; but after he begins to market his grain why not deposit in the bank to his wife's credit as many hundred dollars as he expects it is going to cost to

Synopsis of Canadian Northwest Land Regulations

ANY person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price \$8.00 per acre.

Duties—Must reside six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent and cultivate fifty acres extra).

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$8.00 per acre. **Duties—**Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$800.00.

W. W. COBY,

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.
N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

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Blue Ribbon Coffee and Blue Ribbon Baking Powder have the same good quality that Blue Ribbon Tea is famous for. They are guaranteed superior to all others. And if you buy any one of these articles you are at liberty to return it and have your money refunded, but we know you will prefer to keep the goods.

keep herself and household during the next year. It all amounts to the same thing in the end. He will have to pay out that money anyway, and if his wife knew how much money was at her disposal for the year she would spend it to much better advantage. By keeping a monthly statement of her expenditure she knows exactly what she has. She also has an opportunity to provide during the lighter financial months of the year for the heavier ones. If she succeeds in closing the year with a balance on hand—what joy!

Here is another benefit in domestic bookkeeping. Providing, through lack of experience her husband and herself also have not a correct knowledge of the amount of cash that should be set aside for one year's expenses, at its close, after having done her best, she finds herself with a deficit. Well, her husband will have to meet it, but if she has been keeping him in touch with her accounts each month and has been taking him into her confidence, he will not only be surprised but will see the reasonableness of supplying her with a more generous bank account, or possibly plan his farm that large quanti-



8879—8801.—An Effective and Becoming Gown. This illustrates a unique development of the "body and sleeve in one" idea, in the form of a yoke and cap sleeves trimmed with facings of contrasting material. The body portions of the waist (which is worn over a tucker) are joined to the yoke. The skirt has a shaped front panel and the back panel simulates a broad box plait. For silk, marquisette, voile, cashmere, satin or cloth, or for linen, lingerie or other wash fabrics, these designs are very suitable. The Waist Pattern 8879 is cut in 6 sizes: 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 inches bust measure. The Skirt Pattern 8801 is cut in 5 sizes: 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 inches waist measure. It requires 8½ yards of 36 inch material for the medium size.

ties of meat, vegetables, dairy products, etc., hitherto purchased, be supplied at home on the farm, and thus lessen very substantially the cash outlay that would otherwise be required.

Always remember that we are partners in this home-firm. While allocating our money to the different branches of the work, and each carries out the detail of our respective department, there should be frequent and constant counsel throughout the year that each may be in intelligent touch with the affairs of the other, as any business partners would be.

Some think that this kind of business relationship between husband and wife would interfere with the domestic happiness and raise a barrier. No such thing—it breaks down barriers, promotes good fellowship, and inspires mutual confidence. Its success, however, depends first on our ability to convert and convince our husbands as to what constitutes true home partnership, and second on the accuracy, constancy and simplicity of our domestic bookkeeping.

THE MAN THAT'S IN TUNE

(By John D. Shoop)

There's lots of good things in this good world of ours,
There's plenty of sunshine comes in 'twixt the showers,
Old Earth isn't stingy, and Heaven's liberal too,
And they pay us up prompt for whatever we do;
But I like to sort out the good things of this earth,
And mark them and tag them for just what they're worth;
And in my estimation, the world's choicest boon,
The best of them all is—the man that's in tune.

Why, it seems that Old Nature has put him together,
In a way that he's suited to all kinds of weather,
For if there's a flood or if there's a drouth,
You'd not find it out by the shape of his mouth;
If the balance sheet shows either losses or gains,
If the Bulls or the Bears are a-holding the reins,
If prices slump low, or they sail to the moon,
It's one and the same to the man that's in tune.

I just like to watch him walk down through the crowd;
He doesn't talk much and he never laughs loud;
But if things have gone wrong and we're all feeling blue,
He'll scatter the fog and the sunlight comes through.
If we kick up a row 'bout our party or creed,
He'll show us a point where we all are agreed.
And the thing will clear up like a morning in June
By the word and the smile of the man that's in tune.



8873.—A Simple Frock for Mother's Girl. Girl's Dress with Side Closing.

Mothers will welcome this natty, comfortable little model, that lends itself readily to any of the dress goods now in vogue, and is also suitable for wash fabrics. The closing is at the side and may be made with a fly or with buttons and buttonholes. The "French" waist effect is especially becoming to growing girls. Brown henrietta, with trimming of red or alic blue moire or a simple decoration of white or brown braid would make a pretty frock. The Pattern is cut in 4 sizes: 4, 6, 8, 10 years. It requires 3½ yards of 27 inch material for the 8 year size.

And sometimes when fate seems to pile up my load,
And I reel and I stagger 'long life's dusty road,
And I haven't seen a friend for many a mile,
And I wonder after all if this thing is worth while—
Then there's something that kind o' lifts up on my pack,
And the jolliest hand comes right down on my back,
And the jolliest voice says: "Bill, this'll be better soon,"
And I turn—and—God bless him, there's the man that's in tune.

O, you crusty old croaker, who's been "doing your stunt"
With a wheezy old bellows and discordant grunt—
Tune up your old music-box, twist up the strings,
Get the key of the song that the Universe sings,
They're needing you now in life's big orchestra,
No difference what part in the concert you play,
If you trill like the lark, or you wail like the loon,
But, in Heaven's name, get your old nature in tune.

In tune with the mountain the sea and the wood,
With the sorrows and joys of the great brotherhood,
In tune with the earth, with the planets and stars,
And when you arrive at the big Golden Bars,
And you hear that choir sing, and you want to enroll,
The anegls will just thrum the chords of your soul,



8877.—A Unique and Practical Design. Ladies "Over-All" Apron.

What housekeeper will not appreciate the advantage and good points in the design that serves as a dress almost in that it completely covers and protects the wearer, while performing household and other duties that require an apron. It is neat and trim and easy to make. It is suitable for linen, gingham, chambray, percale or similar fabrics. A pretty development was shown in blue alpaca, with pipings of red. The Pattern is cut in 3 sizes: Small, medium and large. It requires 4¾ yards of 36 inch material for the medium size.

HOW TO SECURE THE GUIDE PATTERNS

To secure any of the patterns published in The Guide, all that is necessary is to send 10 cents to the Pattern Department, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, and state the number of the pattern, giving bust measure for waist patterns, waist measure for skirt patterns, and the age when ordering patterns for Misses or Children. It will require from ten days to two weeks to secure these patterns as they are supplied direct from the makers. No new worker need be nervous or afraid to use The Guide Patterns. They are accurate and perfectly and plainly marked. Full directions for making are given with every pattern you buy; also the picture of the finished garment to use as a guide.

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And your spirit will wake from its last earthly swoon,
With the Gates open wide, for the man that's in tune.

A ROYAL HEART

Ragged, uncomely and old and grey,
A woman walked in a northern town,
And through the crowd as she wound her way
One saw her loiter and then stoop down
Putting something away in her old torn gown.

"You are hiding a jewel," the watcher said.
(Ah! that was her heart, had the truth been read).
"What have you stolen?" he asked again,
Then the dim eyes filled with a sudden pain
And under the light of the flickering gas
She showed them her gleaming. "It's broken glass,"
She said; "I have lifted it up frae the street
To be oot o' the road o' the bairnies' feet!"

Under the fluttering rags astir
That was a royal heart that beat!
Would that the world had more like her,
Smoothing the road for its bairnies' feet.

WILL H. OLGIVIE.

Our Ottawa Letter

(By THE GUIDE SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

PRESS GALLERY, OTTAWA, FEBRUARY 10

The resumption of the debate on the proposed reciprocity agreement, and the introduction of the new terminal elevator legislation, have been the two outstanding features of the past week in parliament. The solution of the elevator question which the government has decided upon is, as stated in a previous letter, the appointment of a commission to supervise the elevators, with power to acquire any elevators which the government may see fit to operate. The measure was introduced in the senate, and briefly explained, and its discussion was then laid over for a week.

The reciprocity debate was taken up on Thursday, after having been allowed to stand over for just two weeks, and there were speeches by Hon. W. S. Fielding, Hon. Wm. Paterson, R. L. Borden (the opposition leader), Hon. Geo. E. Foster, and F. D. Monk. The speech for which everyone had been waiting was that of Mr. Borden, there being much speculation as to the attitude which the opposition would take on the question. Mr. Borden came out against reciprocity, urging that Canada should not depart from the policy under which she had attained her present prosperity, and concluded his speech with what was practically an appeal to the people of the West to forego the immediate benefits which he admitted they might derive from reciprocity, and to be satisfied instead with government ownership and control of the Hudson's Bay Railway and of abattoirs, cold storage plants and elevators, all of which he expressed himself in favor of.

Opposition Not United

It was easy to see that the opposition party is far from being solid against reciprocity. The Western conservative members, when they applauded Mr. Borden at all did so perfunctorily and in a half-hearted manner. W. H. Sharpe, of Lisgar, did not once applaud; W. D. Staples, of Macdonald, confined his expressions of approval to an occasional "hear, hear;" and Arthur Meighen, of Portage la Prairie, contented himself with reaching out at rare intervals and gently tapping the edge of his desk with the handle of his pocket knife. The other Western conservative members were equally sparing in their approval of their leader's opposition to reciprocity, and the party as a whole was clearly not enthusiastic. Hon. Wm. Paterson, who followed Mr. Borden, made a typical campaign speech, shouting defiance to the opposition in a voice that would have travelled miles on the open prairie. He made a spirited defence of the bargain which he and Mr. Fielding made with the United States representatives at Washington, and remarked that the people themselves would have an opportunity of pronouncing upon the question at a not very distant date. This was taken by some people to mean that the government intends to bring on an election this year on the reciprocity issue, but there is no certainty of this.

British Preference

The belief that the increase of the British preference will be the next tariff change to be announced by the government is strengthened by a cable which was sent by Hon. Mr. Fielding a few days ago to Lord Strathearn, the Canadian high commissioner in London. Mr. Fielding's message was designed to remove some erroneous impressions that appear to have been formed by British newspapers and politicians, and contains the following significant paragraph:

"The expressed fear that it will seriously affect imports from Great Britain is groundless. The greater part of the agreement deals with natural products which Great Britain does not send us. The range of manufactures affected is comparatively small and in most cases the reductions are small.

"It appears to be assumed in some quarters that the tariff rates agreed upon discriminate in favor of the United States and against Great Britain. There is no foundation for this.

"In every case Great Britain will still have the same rate or a lower one. Canada's right to deal with the British preference as she pleases remains untouched by the agreement. The adoption of the agreement will probably lead to some further revision of the Canadian tariff in which Canadian parliament will be entirely free to fix

the British preferential tariff at any rates that may be deemed proper."

The Elevator Bill

The new grain act, which includes the proposals of the government with regard to terminal elevators, was introduced in the senate by Sir Richard Cartwright on Tuesday. In addition to the terminal elevator legislation the bill embodies the Manitoba Grain Act and the Sale and Inspection Act, but there are practically no changes except those with regard to the terminal elevators. The bill has not yet been printed, but Sir Richard Cartwright, Minister of Trade and Commerce, informed The Guide correspondent that the bill provides for the appointment of an independent commission of three, consisting of a chairman and two associate commissioners all of whom are to be named for a term of ten years. They will have the same extensive jurisdiction over the transportation, inspection and storage of grain that the railway commission has over the railroads. They will have power to investigate and control all questions relating to the transportation, inspection and storage of grain, and will have authority to weigh and examine grain whenever they desire. They will also have power to declare which are terminal elevators, and in fact may so designate any elevator. With the consent of the government and on appropriation being made for the purpose by parliament the commissioners will have authority to acquire by a lease, purchase, or appropriation any terminal elevators they may see fit, or they may construct new elevators. They are given authority to employ experts and any necessary staff, and are directed by the bill to create inspection divisions which they may alter as they see fit. The board is given authority to make rules and regulations respecting grain without the consent of the government being required. Railway and steamship companies are required to give free transportation to the grain commissioners and the members of their staff.

Severe penalty provisions are embodied in the bill. For mixing and similar offences against the Grain Act fines up to \$20,000 may be imposed, and for the first time it is provided that there may be imprisonment for such offences.

The salary clause for the commissioners is left in blank to be filled in when the bill is in the commons.

The bill was read a first time and is down for second reading next week.

Reciprocity Debate

The debate on reciprocity began with a protest lodged by F. D. Monk, nationalist (Jacques Cartier), against what he called the "undue and unseemly haste" with which the house was asked to consider the question. He pointed out that the nature of the proposed agreement had only been disclosed to the house two weeks before, and said members had not had time either to consult their constituents or to properly consider the matter for themselves. The applause of the conservative members showed that the opposition was with Mr. Monk in his plea for delay, but Mr. Fielding, speaking for the government, declined to accept the proposition. The minister of finance reminded the house that the proceedings of parliament prevented hasty legislation, first the resolution and afterwards the bill having to pass through various stages, on all of which there may be a debate before it can become law. The opposition, however, insisted on a division being taken, and Mr. Monk's amendment was only defeated by twenty-five votes, the government forces not being present in full strength.

The formal motion which was moved by Mr. Fielding on January 26, that the house go into committee of ways and means to consider the resolutions embodying the proposed tariff changes, was then put and carried without a division. The chairman of the committee enquired if it was the desire of the members to take up the resolution as a whole, or item by item, and there was a quick response from the opposition benches of "item by item" followed by cheering, which clearly indicated the intention of the opposition to prolong the consideration of the matter as much as possible. This, however, did not suit the conservative leader, Mr. Borden, who wished first to discuss the question as a whole, and this course was agreed upon.

Borden Opposed

Mr. Borden said the proposals of the government embodied practically a new tariff for this country so far as our relations with the United States were concerned. They were so sweeping that no man could accurately or properly estimate what their result might be. It had been said that the period of the former reciprocity treaty between the United States and Canada, from 1854 to 1866, was one of great prosperity for Canada, but during a portion of that period there was civil war in the United States and high prices naturally ruled. But since that time great changes had taken place in this country. The scattered communities of Canada had been federated into a great Dominion, trade had been developed with the countries of the world, industries had grown up, railways built, and the population had more than doubled. Mr. Borden quoted a great array of figures to show the extent of the progress which Canada has made, and asked if we should not be satisfied with the prosperity, splendid and world-wide in its reputation, that had come to the people of Canada in the last forty years. He next spoke of the large public expenditures which have assisted in this development, and of the schemes which were now in contemplation—the Georgian Bay canal, the enlargement of the Welland canal, the Hudson's Bay Railway—and asked if these would have any real national meaning to the people of Canada, if the lines of our trade were to be diverted so that in the future they would run north and south instead of east and west. Mr. Borden agreed with the finance minister that for many years both parties in Canada favored reciprocity with the United States. The United States, had, however, declined to continue or renew the treaty after 1866, until quite recently, when as a result of conditions in that country, the high cost of living and the approaching exhaustion of its raw materials, the people to the south were forced for their own sakes to make a downward revision of their tariff. The natural resources of Canada, he maintained, ought to be kept and developed for the benefit of the people of Canada. It had been said that the United States could of itself lower its tariff and change our trade routes, but he asked if it was wise for Canada to combine with them for that purpose. Wider markets was the cry of those who favored reciprocity for Canada, but if the national issue was to be absolutely disregarded and the argument of wider markets was to be pushed to its logical and inevitable conclusion it would lead to complete free trade and absolute commercial union with the United States.

He believed that they should have regard in framing the tariff, to Canadian interests.

Favors Tariff Commission

If the tariff needed revising let them sit down and get at it themselves without the assistance of the United States. They should have a fiscal policy which aimed at the development of Canada, which gave the producers in Canada reasonable opportunity of carrying on their business by equalising the cost of production. He believed it would be well to establish a permanent tariff commission, and that the tariff should be shaped upon scientific consideration of known facts. His idea of a tariff was one that would give the industries of this country a fair chance, perhaps, to stand up against the competition of countries where the standard of living was lower among the laboring people. There was a feeling among the people in the Western part of Canada that fiscal conditions were not perfectly fair to them, but he felt that, after all, the question of transportation was the question which, coupled with terminal elevators, most intimately affected the West.

Supports Government Operation

The West was very much concerned about the building of the Hudson's Bay Railway. There was not absolute unanimity of opinion as to the relief that would be brought to the people of the West by the construction of the road but he hoped it might bring to them all the benefits they expected, and in justice to the West the project ought to be proceeded with without any delay. He also thought the government ought to have regard to the wishes of the West as to the operation of the road. It should not be placed under the absolute and sole control of any one transportation company, but it ought to be operated by means of a commission so as to give to every one of the great railways of the West equal rights over it, and to give to the people of this country complete control of rates. If the government was prepared to deal with

the Hudson's Bay Railway along these lines, they would find the members on the opposition side prepared to give their proposals a warm support.

Then he believed the government ought to take steps to operate the terminal elevators, and he saw no reason why that could not be done by a commission. If they had a commission to take charge of the elevators, to lease them, and to operate them, so that there would be absolutely no question of the grading of the wheat that went through them, and no injustice done to Western producers of grain, he ventured to say that the people of Western Canada would support the government in a proposal of that kind.

As to cold storage and refrigeration and the establishment of abattoirs in the West, they on that side of the house had already stated their position. Considering that they had a great gap of 800 miles of uninhabited country between the East and West of Canada, he thought it was worth while for the East to make every possible concession to the West in order that there might be no apparent divergence between the East and the West, but that East and West, from Atlantic to Pacific, might join together in the up-building of this great federation of ours. Mr. Borden reserved the discussion of the economic side of the situation for a future occasion, and concluded by saying that loyalty to the memory of our fathers, and to the ideals which they consecrated, demanded that we should continue with firm heart and unabated hope upon the path on which we entered nearly fifteen years ago.

Paterson Replies

Hon. William Paterson, minister of customs, and one of the Canadian representatives in the reciprocity negotiations at Washington, followed the leader of the opposition. Mr. Paterson remarked in beginning that Mr. Borden, in speaking of the very gratifying progress that Canada had made during the past forty years, had neglected to observe that the most notable progress had been made since the present government came into office fifteen years ago. The greatest factor in this progress, Mr. Paterson continued, amid laughter from the opposition side, had been the carrying out by the government of the platform laid down by the liberal convention of 1893, which was the establishment of freer trade with the whole world and particularly with Great Britain and the United States. Replying to criticisms that have been made in the press rather than by the leader of the opposition, Mr. Paterson said there was nothing in the resolutions which pointed towards doing away with the British preference. The British preference remained. Goods would go to Britain as they had gone before, goods would come from Britain as they had come before, and they would come with a preference over the United States unless they came from both countries free of duty. It had been agreed that the desire of the people of the United States for reciprocity was due to their wish to secure some of the natural resources of this country, but that he thought was neither unnatural on their part nor a disaster to the people of Canada. He would not approve of selling so much of our breadstuffs that we should be in want, but he could see no force in the argument that we should keep the whole of the crops of Canada stored up because we might by and by have enough great-grandchildren to consume them all.

Sell Iron Ore

But it was said that the Americans wanted our natural resources that were stored in the hills, our ores. They did, and the people of Canada wanted to sell those ores. The men of Frontenac and Hastings did not want the ores that for centuries had lain undeveloped in their hills to remain there. If their great-grandchildren established a smelting furnace some time in the future, there would still be all the ores that they wanted, but in the meanwhile were they to be kept locked up? He and Mr. Fielding had asked that the United States duty on iron ores be removed altogether, and while this had not been done the duty had been reduced from 15 cents to 10 cents, and he believed that as a result there would be a fine industry created in the county of Frontenac, giving employment to hundreds of men. The same applied to the talc mines in the county of Hastings. Then as to lumber. He had great sympathy with the conservation of forests, but most of these were in the possession of the provincial governments who had the right to make such regulations as they saw fit with reference to the cutting of

timber, by withdrawing limits, raising the scale of dues, or by doing anything they liked with their own property. What he and his colleague had done was to persuade the United States to remove the duty from lumber, so that when the Canadian lumberman had produced a manufactured article for which he wanted a market, he could get to that market free of duty and get a dollar a thousand more for his product.

Won't Hurt Railways

Coming to the cry that the Canadian railroads would be ruined and the Fort William and Port Arthur elevators made useless by Western wheat and other products being shipped over the United States lines, Mr. Paterson said that last year, in spite of the duty of 25 cents a bushel in the United States for home consumption, over 25 million bushels of wheat was shipped to Europe through the United States in bond, nearly 20 million bushels going through the Fort William and Port Arthur elevators. It was quite possible that as the result of this agreement and of the enterprise of J. J. Hill in building new railroads from the United States into Canada, freight rates would be reduced, but the Grain Growers would not object to that.

Would Help Canada

In his judgment the agreement now before the house for ratification, if carried into effect, would give a stimulus to the prosperity of this country equal to, if not greater than, that which followed the inauguration of the British preference. He would have liked to have had unanimity on this question; he would have liked to see the members on the other side of the house rise above partisan feeling and consider what it meant to get an open market for our agriculturists, our fishermen, our lumbermen and our mining interests. In maintaining that Canada was more prosperous than any other country, and that therefore things should not be meddled with, the opposition was confessing that the measures which the government had taken for the promotion of immigration, the building of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, the British preference, and all the other policies of the liberal party, had made Canada a prosperous and progressive country. He was sorry that they were unwilling to join in this last patriotic movement for the benefit of the people of the country, and all he could say was that the liberal party, having taken these other steps that produced this prosperity, was strong enough and willing enough if it was left to them alone to have the glory of it, to see that this was also carried to a successful issue.

Foster Adjourns Debate

Hon. George E. Foster, in a speech which he will finish probably on Tuesday next, devoted considerable time to showing what he considered to be the inconsistency of the government on the tariff question, and suggested, in some sneering personal references, that neither Mr. Fielding, Mr. Paterson, nor any other member of the government was capable of conducting tariff negotiations or transacting business of importance to the country. In place of reciprocity with the United States Mr. Foster suggested that there should be reciprocity between the different provinces of Canada; that the fish and fruit of the East should be exchanged for the grain and cattle of the West, that we should take what we could use of the natural resources of our hills and forests and preserve the rest for the generations to come. At this point Mr. Foster said he did not feel like finishing his speech at that time, and moved the adjournment of the debate, which was agreed to, Sir Wilfrid intimating that the question would be taken up again on Tuesday, February 14.

Fruit Growers' Protest

A deputation of 1,500 members of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association and the Niagara Peninsula Fruit Growers' Association, waited upon the government today and entered a protest against the removal of the duties from fruit and vegetables as proposed by the reciprocity agreement. The delegation was received in the House of Commons chamber, and the scene was practically a repetition of the visit of the Canadian Council of Agriculture on December 16. The case for the retention of the duties was presented by about a dozen speakers, who declared that the opening of the United States market would be of no advantage to them, whilst the removal of the Canadian duties would enable the United States growers to swamp the Canadian market.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier in reply told the delegation it had come too late and gave its members no reason to hope that their wishes would be met. He pointed out that the fruit growers of the Maritime provinces desired reciprocity, and it was quite impossible to frame a tariff that would be equally satisfactory to every section of a country whose interests were so diversified as those of Canada.

Permanent Tariff Commission

Among members of parliament and others who are endeavoring to make an intelligent study of the tariff question, there is a strong and growing opinion in favor of the appointment of a permanent tariff commission, composed of experts, whose business it would be to make a thorough investigation of the condition of the industries of the country and adjust the tariff on a fair and equitable basis. The tariff will probably be done away with altogether some day, but in the meantime it is recognized by everyone who has attempted to study the question that the present schedules contain many anomalies, that certain industries are receiving much more protection than others, and that those that need the least protection are in some cases getting the most. The fact is that the tariff revisions that have taken place in recent years have not been the result of proper investigation with the object of finding out exactly what amount of protection, if any, a given industry requires in order that it may be able successfully to meet foreign competition, but has depended solely upon the amount of influence the interests most directly affected have been able to exert upon the government. If a permanent commission such as is suggested were appointed, it would be able to adopt an "I'm from Missouri" attitude, and any industry that required protection, and equally any interest that desired tariff reductions, would have to come before the commission and show them. The cotton and woollen manufacturers, for instance, might be required to give evidence and produce their books to show why they are entitled to the protection of duties of 25 and 35 per cent., and the fruit growers, the dairy-men, and representatives of the consumers would have an opportunity to lay any grievances they might have before the commission and have it investigated.

An individual who attempts to investigate the conditions of any industry, meets with so many difficulties that it is almost impossible to arrive at correct conclusions, or to successfully combat all the statements made by those engaged in the line of business concerned, but a commission of experts, spending all its time at the work, would soon become sufficiently acquainted with conditions to know how to get the information required to arrive at a just and proper adjustment of the tariff so that as long as the present system of protection and revenues raised by tariffs remains in force, both the burden of taxation and the benefit to manufacturing industries might be fairly distributed.

Tariff Figures

An interesting blue book has been issued by the government giving schedules and figures of trade in the articles affected by the proposed reciprocal changes. The total Canadian imports of articles affected amounted last year to \$40,441,335, of which \$13,894,893 represents articles to be placed on the free list, and \$26,546,442 articles on which there is to be a reduction of duties. The total reduction of Canadian duties is \$2,507,824, of which \$1,412,219 will be lost by the operation of the free list, and \$1,095,605 through reductions of duties. Among the latter are items of duty on agricultural implements amounting to \$140,000.

Of the goods placed on the free list, \$4,325,050 worth came from Great Britain and British possessions last year, and \$9,163,176 from the United States, while of the articles on which the duties are reduced \$2,777,228 worth came from British countries and \$23,196,341 from the United States.

Of the reductions in duty, \$67,853 is on goods from Great Britain, \$50,644 on goods from British possessions, \$25,564 from countries getting favored nations treatment, and \$2,363,763 on imports from the United States.

The duties which the United States is losing by the new arrangement, amount, on last year's trade figures, to \$1,849,933, of which \$4,236,988 was collected on articles to be placed on the free list. Some of the duties on Canadian goods which the United States is relinquishing by the new agreement are: \$121,000 on horses and mules, \$103,000 on sheep, \$38,000 on wheat, \$141,000 on oats,

LUMBER

AT WHOLESALE

Farmers and others that can use Lumber or other building material in car lots should get our prices before buying elsewhere. We have good standard goods, are specialists in our line, have testimonials from hundreds to whom we have shipped, expressing thorough satisfaction.

WE SHIP DIRECT FROM "MILL TO CONSUMER"

McCOLLOM LUMBER CO. WINNIPEG

MAN.

KEEP YOUR FEET DRY WITH LUMBERSOLE BOOTS

No damp, cold feet when Lumbersoles are worn. Specially prepared light 3/4 inch wooden soles prevent wet or cold getting in. Send at once for Lumbersoles. Don't put up with the discomfort and danger of wet feet this Spring. Lumbersoles keep feet dry and warm.

Our Famous 2-Buckle Lumbersole, sizes 8-12 (for all ages), delivered free \$1.75
Men's Best Quality, sizes 6-12 2.00
Children's sizes, 6-2 (fit ages 8-10) 1.35

Note.—Our \$2.95 Half Wellington Lumbersole—trousers can be tucked in—is ideal for wet weather. So are our Unlined Lumbersoles. All delivered free. Send at once. Don't put it off.

LUMBERSOLE BOOTS

SCOTTISH
Wholesale Specialty Co. 134 1/2 Princess St. Winnipeg, Man.

All Sizes \$1.75
Delivered Free

\$58,000 on dried peas, \$386,000 on hay, \$10,000 on straw, \$24,000 on potatoes, \$161,000 on other vegetables, \$11,000 on apples, \$41,000 on other fresh fruits, \$24,000 on dried fruits, \$97,000 on flour, \$53,000 on maple syrup and maple sugar, \$58,000 on butter, \$10,000 on cheese, \$36,000 on cream, \$2,000 on eggs, \$352,000 on flax seed or linseed, \$400,000 on fish and fish oils, \$1,300,000 on wood and wood manufactures, \$100,000 on crude gypsum, \$110,000 on unmanufactured mica, \$43,000 on coke, \$350,000 on pulp and paper.

Senators Study Farming

The senate committee on agriculture has arranged to have a number of agricultural experts read papers before it on the different branches of their science which will eventually be published in book form.

ADVICE TO GRAIN EXCHANGES

Chicago, Feb. 8.—If members of grain exchanges would admit, the evils that exist in the exchanges and set out to eradicate them instead of denying the existence of any bad features, exchange men would come into better favor with the public, according to J. C. F. Merritt, president of the Chicago board of trade, President Merritt spoke before the National Council of North American Grain Exchanges. "We exchange men know the good far exceeds the bad," he said. "But there is no good playing the ostrich and burying our heads in the sand in order not to see the evil." Mr. Merritt argued that to stop soliciting trade in grain from persons who are financially or mentally incompetent to trade would do much toward removing suspicions which surround dealers.

Free Trade Helps Manufacturers

Continued from Page 4

strated that we are fitted to manufacture textiles and to sell the surplus over what we consume at home. To sell in competition we must buy without mindrance—thus all the articles that go to the manufacture of goods come into England free of all duty from the whole world. We consequently undersell all countries and even sell so cheaply that we can and do pass into heavily tariffed markets, and thus enable the agriculturalists in those countries to supply us in exchange with produce. If we were entirely shut out we should be less able to purchase such agricultural produce—a loss to both countries.

It is not a coincidence that the countries to which we sell the most are the countries from which we buy the most. They are the United States, Germany, France and India. It is also exactly that might be

expected, as trade is barter, and tariffs are a clumsy barrier against barter, and therefore a check to trade. No country will be swamped with foreign made goods if tariffs were abolished, provided it is adapted to their manufacture, has abundant labor, and sufficient skill, for home-made goods under such circumstances will always be the cheapest, as they are in Great Britain, as regards those we are the best fitted to manufacture. Every country has its own specialties and those should be exploited for all they are worth. A beaver does not attempt to make honeycomb.

IRON WORKS

F. Scarf, Bromford Iron Works, West Bromwich, October 31st, 1910.

You ask me why I, as a manufacturer, am a free trader. The subject is too large to deal with fully in a letter, but I will take a few of the most important points.

I am a free trader because:—

(1) I can buy my materials freely from all parts of the globe as advantage offers, and am not confined to home makers with the rings, and associations that so readily spring up.

(2) I pay good wages, sufficient to ensure the efficiency of the worker, but these wages are not raised to artificial levels by the enhanced cost of living which a tariff brings with it.

(3) Buying freely abroad, I can sell freely abroad,—the one stream creates the other.

I fear a tariff because:—

(1) I should be at the mercy of legislation, and should be forced to take a hand in political bargaining and intrigue.

(2) Even if successful in this, the most I could hope for is the right to charge higher prices to my home customers.


(3) While the increased cost of my materials and higher wages following in the wake of a Tariff would so raise the cost of my goods as to entail the loss of the greater part if not all of my foreign trade.

ASK FOR BOUNTY

Ottawa, Feb. 8.—Hon. W. S. Fielding, in replying to the demands of a deputation from Morrisburg asking for a bounty on sheet steel, did not hold out very much encouragement that the steel bounties would be renewed in any form.

IMMIGRATION INCREASES

Ottawa, Feb. 9.—The total immigration into Canada for the eight months, April to November, inclusive, all of this fiscal year, was 243,171 as compared with 150,256 for the same period of last fiscal year, an increase of 62 per cent.



GRAIN, LIVE STOCK AND PRODUCE MARKET

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN COMPANY'S OFFICE, FEBRUARY 14TH, 1911.

Wheat.—Our market has held fairly steady during the past week with no violent fluctuation, but on the whole a downward tendency; and it appears as if a determined effort has for the moment been successful in lowering Minneapolis markets over 10 cents per bushel, in the hope of shedding off the proposed reciprocity treaty. There is a feeling abroad that the Minneapolis market has been depressed purposely, that it will strengthen again immediately after the reciprocity treaty passes, or is moved in one of the houses. In the meantime our market has been weaker, but on the whole we are hopeful of a little better prices once a definite result is known.

Deliveries from farmers' hands have been light, but are just now commencing to increase rapidly, and we expect fairly heavy deliveries for the next four or five weeks. There is a fair demand for all the straight grades above No. 6 wheat.

Oats.—This grain has again declined a little, but there is now a very good demand for oats to go to Southern Manitoba and Southern Alberta for seed. Farmers having good clean oats should not think of shipping them to lake terminals without first making an attempt to place them south or west for seed.

Barley has advanced very rapidly, and it looks as if the Eastern millers now consider reciprocity an almost surety.

Flax is holding strong and steady.

LIVERPOOL LETTER

(By PROCTER & CO., LTD., LIVERPOOL, JAN. 31.)

The main feature of the past few days has been the weakness in markets upon your side; evidently the bulls there are finding it a pretty well impossible task to maintain prices at so much above an export level. From offers of Kansas wheat received to-day it would appear that, even after the decline of about 7c. which your markets have recently registered, these wheats are about 3/- per qr. above an export level. The fact that world's shipments this week totalled over 1,700,000 qrs., with such a small proportion of this large quantity from the States, is significant as to how completely Europe this year is independent of the latter country.

It seems pretty apparent that Russia, Argentina, and Australia can between them do a great deal towards supplying the world's weekly needs, with the help of India, which, encouraged by good crop prospects, seems inclined to ship fairly liberally of old crop, the contribution this week being about 170,000 qrs. It seems to us that, in the late spring, when Russian navigation opens, and new crop Indians are available, we may see supplies decidedly in excess of demand. In the meantime we are looking for steady markets, with probably some improvement seeing that the stocks, especially in the U.K. are diminishing, and the quantity on passage is very moderate. Much of the recent depression has come from the bearishness of Liverpool operators, largely influenced by the heavy stocks of old crop contract Plate wheat. These stocks are being rapidly eaten into, and will probably have entirely disappeared some time before May comes round. We look upon the Liverpool future for that month as the cheapest wheat anywhere. It is decidedly below the level of new Plate wheat, which is the only wheat that can fill it, and Argentine operators show no inclination to flood Europe with offers of her new crop, while at present comparative levels the supplies would gravitate to other ports rather than to Liverpool. France still keeps the most active of the Continental buyers, and must have already acquired fair quantities of both new crop plates and Australians. The Russian desire to sell has been checked by the decline of the past few days.

LIVERPOOL GENERAL MARKET REPORT

(CORN TRADE NEWS, JANUARY 31, 1911.)

Wheat cargoes are quiet and generally 3d. lower.
Pacific Coast Cargoes.—35/- (approx. \$1.08) buys 16,000 qrs. Dec. Blue Stem; 36/- (approx. \$1.08) probably buys 11,000 qrs. White Walla Dec.
Australian Wheat Cargoes.—35/9 (approx. \$1.07½) wanted for 13-15,000 qrs. Victorian Jan.-Feb.; 35/6 would buy a steamer 6,000 tons Victorian Feb.; 35/3 (approx. \$1.05½) might buy 6,000 tons New South Wales January; 35/8 (approx. \$1.05½) asked for a sailer New South Wales Feb.-Mar. Parcels to Liverpool.—34/3 (approx. \$1.02½) asked for three parts Jan.-Feb., or Feb.-Mar.; 34/4½ (approx. \$1.03½) buys two parts same position.

Russian wheat cargoes are quiet, about unchanged. Azoff-Black Sea have sellers of Jan.-Feb. at 31/3 to 34/6 (approx. \$.93½ to \$1.03½); April-May 34/- to 35/9 (approx. \$1.02 to \$1.07½).
River Plate Wheat Cargoes.—34/9 asked for a steamer 3,200 Rosafe, 63 lbs., loaded; 33/9 (approx. \$1.01½) buys a steamer Rosafe, 62 lbs., loading, Jan.-Feb.; 34/- (approx. \$1.02) asked for 4,000 tons Barusso, 62½ lbs., same position, and 33/9 (approx. \$1.04½) for 5,000 Baril, 63 lbs., Jan.-Feb. Parcels to Liverpool.—32/9 (approx. \$.98½) asked for Barusso, 62 lbs., Feb.-Mar. Parcels to London.—34/- (approx. \$1.02) asked for Barusso, 63 lbs., Jan.-Feb.; 33/6 (approx. \$1.00½) for Barusso, 62 lbs., Feb.-Mar.; 34/7½ (approx. \$1.03½) for Rosafe, 63 lbs., Jan., and 34/- (approx. \$1.02) for Baril, 62½ lbs., just shipped.

Canadian and U. S. A. Wheat.—Parcels of Canadian to Liverpool are quiet at 1½d. decline. Parcels to London are easier, little doing.

No. 1 Nor. Man. (pel. Lp.) Jan.-Feb. 36/1½ approx. \$1.08½
No. 1 Nor. Man. Feb.-Mar. 36/3 " 1.08½
No. 2 Nor. Man. Jan.-Feb. 35/4½ " 1.06½
No. 2 Nor. Man. Feb.-Mar. 35/4 " 1.06½
No. 3 Nor. Man. Jan.-Feb. 34/6 " 1.03½
No. 3 Nor. Man. Feb.-Mar. 34/6 " 1.03½
No. 4 Nor. Man. (pel. Ldn.) Feb. 37/3 " 1.11½
No. 2 Nor. Man. Afloat 36/3 " 1.08½
No. 2 Nor. Man. Feb. 36/1½ " 1.08½
No. 3 Nor. Man. Feb. 35/3 " 1.05½
No. 4 Nor. Man. Jan.-Feb. 34/7 " 1.02½
No. 4 Nor. Man. Feb.-Mar. 34/7 " 1.02½

Indian wheat parcels of Kurrachee to Liverpool are dull, about unchanged.
Choice White Kurrachee Jan.-Feb. 7/0½ approx. \$1.01
Choice White Kurrachee Feb.-Mar. 7/- " 1.00 4-5
Red Kurrachee Jan.-Feb. 6/10½ " .99

QUOTATIONS IN STORE FORT WILLIAM & PORT ARTHUR from FEB. 8 to FEB. 14, INCLUSIVE

DATE	WHEAT										OATS		BARLEY				FLAX	
	1*	2*	3*	4	5	6	Feed	Ref. 1	Ref. 2	Ref. 3	Ref. 4	Ref. 5	2cw.	3cw.	3	4	Ref. Feed.	1NW 1Man. Ref.
FEB. 8	91½	89½	86½	81	74½	68½	61	..	..	..	..	..	31½	..	40½	40	38	245
9	93	90	88	82½	76½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31½	..	49½	40	38	247
10	91½	88½	85½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31½	..	49½	40	38	248
11	91½	89½	86½	81	74½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31½	..	52	40	38	249
13	91½	89½	86½	81½	74½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31½	..	56	40	38	250
14	90½	88½	85	80	73½	..	61	..	..	..	..	..	31	..	56	40	..	248

Red Kurrachee	Feb.-Mar.	6/10½	..	.99 1-5
Choice White Bombay	Feb.-Mar.	7/4	..	1.05 3-5
No. 2 Club Calcutta	April-May	7/0½	..	1.01
Indian parcels for London are quiet.				
Choice White Kurrachee	Jan.-Feb.	35/9	..	1.07½
Choice White Kurrachee	Feb.-Mar.	35/9	..	1.07½
No. 2 Club Calcutta	Afloat	36/-	..	1.08
No. 2 Club Calcutta	Near at Hand	36/-	..	1.08
No. 2 Club Calcutta	Feb.	36/-	..	1.08
Red Kurrachee	Feb.-Mar.	35/-	..	1.05

SALES OF CARGOES TO ARRIVE

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1911.				
9,000 qrs. South Australian	Jan. Shipment	36/-	approx.	\$1.08
8,300 tons Rosafe (62 lbs.)	Sailed 15-1	34/7½	..	1.03½
4,500 tons Barletta-Russo	Jan.-Feb.	34/-	..	1.02
THURSDAY, JANUARY 26, 1911.				
4,500 tons Rosafe (62 lbs.)	Loading	34/4½	..	1.03½
FRIDAY, JANUARY 27, 1911.				
3,900 tons Rosafe (62 lbs.)	Loading	34/3	..	1.02½
SATURDAY, JANUARY 28, 1911.				
4,500 tons Rosafe (62 lbs.)	B-L 28/1	34/-	..	1.02
TUESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1911.				
2,000 tons South Russian	Feb.	34/0	..	1.04½

SALES OF PARCELS (LIVERPOOL)

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1911.				
2,000 qrs. No. 3 Nor. Man.	Jan.-June	34/7½	approx.	\$1.03½
THURSDAY, JANUARY 26, 1911.				
1,000 qrs. No. 3 Nor. Man.	Afloat	34/7½	..	1.03½
FRIDAY, JANUARY 27, 1911.				
1,000 qrs. No. 3 Nor. Man.	Afloat	34/7½	..	1.03½
(LONDON)				
THURSDAY, JANUARY 26, 1911.				
1,000 qrs. No. 2 Nor. Man.	..	36/6	approx.	\$1.09½
FRIDAY, JANUARY 27, 1911.				
1,000 qrs. No. 2 Nor. Man.	Afloat	36/6	..	1.09½
1,000 qrs. No. 3 Nor. Man.	Afloat	35/6	..	1.06½
MONDAY, JANUARY 30, 1911.				
1,000 qrs. No. 2 Nor. Man.	Afloat	36/6	..	1.09½
1,000 qrs. No. 2 Nor. Man.	Jan.	36/6	..	1.09½
1,000 qrs. No. 4 Man.	Jan.	34/6	..	1.03½
TUESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1911.				
1,000 qrs. No. 3 Nor. Man.	Jan.	35/1½	..	1.05½
1,000 qrs. No. 3 Nor. Man.	By 14 Feb.	35/1½	..	1.05½

WINNIPEG FUTURES

Following are the quotations on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange during the past week for wheat, oats and flax for May, July, Sept. and Oct.:

Wheat—	May				Sept.	Oct.
	Feb. 8	9	10	11		
Feb. 8	95½	97	..	..	92½	..
Feb. 9	97½	98	..	..	94	..
Feb. 10	95½	96	..	..	92½	..
Feb. 11	95½	96	..	..	92½	..
Feb. 13	95½	97	..	..	92½	..
Feb. 14	94½	95½	..	..	90	..
Oats—						
Feb. 8	34½	35½	..	..	..	..
Feb. 9	34½	35½	..	..	..	..
Feb. 10	34½	35½	..	..	..	..
Feb. 11	34½	35½	..	..	..	..
Feb. 13	34½	35½	..	..	..	..
Feb. 14	34	35½	..	..	..	..
Flax—						
Feb. 8	252	245	..	..	..	..
Feb. 9	255	245	..	..	..	..
Feb. 10	255	245	..	..	..	..
Feb. 11	256	245	..	..	..	..
Feb. 13	256	250	..	..	..	..
Feb. 14	254	250	..	..	..	..

CANADIAN VISIBLE

(Official to Winnipeg Grain Exchange.)

	Wheat.		Oats.		Barley.
	Winnipeg	Feb. 10	Winnipeg	Feb. 10	
Total visible	11,353,564	7,382,769	435,807	..	..
Last week	13,976,008	7,561,346	477,512	..	..
Last year	11,084,731	4,874,968	982,140	..	..

Fort William	3,049,815	2,294,050	113,483
Port Arthur	3,156,938	2,205,808	204,468
Depot Harbor	47,361	75,136	..
Meaford	124,142	24,947	..
Midland, Tiffin	1,062,620	718,957	..
Collingwood	53,182	..	..
Owen Sound	78,316	95,872	5,000
Goderich	476,724	142,404	6,419
Sarnia, Pt. Ed.	317,365	22,203	16,133
Pt. Colborne	601,817	41,705	..
Kingston	55,900	90,000	..
Prescott	88,720	..	..
Montreal	279,775	879,874	..
Quebec	11,900	53,500	7,000
Victoria harbor	502,437	182,622	..
In vessels in Can. ter., harbors.	1,451,552	505,391	..

LIVERPOOL SPOT CASH

Australian	7/7½	approx.	\$1.09 4-5
New Zealand	7/2	..	1.02 3-5
No. 1 Nor. Man. (new)	7/8½	..	1.10 2-5
No. 2 Nor. Man. (new)	7/7½	..	1.09 4-5
No. 3 Nor. Man. (new)	7/6	..	1.07 2-5

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK

Montreal, Feb. 13.—Receipts at the Montreal stock yards, west end market to-day, were: 900 cattle, 125 sheep and lambs, 1,300 hogs, and 100 calves. For the week; 1,700 cattle, 1,170 sheep and lambs, 2,850 hogs and 200 calves. Trade was slower to-day than for some time, owing to the high prices ranging, choice cattle bringing from \$6.25 to \$6.50; medium, \$5.50 to \$6; good cows, \$5 to \$5.50; common, \$4 to \$4.25; bulls, \$4.50 to \$5.50.

Hogs were weaker, selling around \$8 per 100 lbs., with sows at \$7.

Calves sold up as high as \$20, with the range generally from \$5 to \$18.

TORONTO LIVE STOCK

Toronto, Feb. 13.—Receipts to-day were, 86 cars, with 1,593 head of cattle, 1,120 sheep and lambs, 331 hogs and 22 calves. Trade was active all through this list, and with the exception of hogs, prices were firm. Sheep and lambs were firm at last week's best quotations. Hog market is easier, and 10c. lower, at \$6.90 f.o.b., and \$7.20 fed and watered. Good demand for export cattle, representatives of big American packing houses, apparently being prepared to take all the heavy cattle they could get. Good export quoted firm at \$6 to \$6.35. Medium qualities butcher, firm at \$5.00 to \$5.60. Common at \$4.00 to \$4.50. Cows at \$4.25 to \$5.30. Bulls at \$4.50 to \$5.25. Sheep steady at \$4.25 to \$4.75. Lambs firm at \$6 to \$6.60. Calves firm at \$3.50 to \$8.50.

BRITISH LIVE STOCK

Liverpool, Feb. 13.—John Rogers & Co., Liverpool, cable that the trade for cattle at Birkenhead to-day was firm, but there was no advance on Saturday's close quotations, which remain States steers 12¼c. to 12½c., and Canadians 12¼ to 12½c.

Winnipeg Live Stock

Stockyard Receipts

(Week ending February 11)

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
C. P. R.	563	2361	
C. N. R.	274	489	nil
G. T. P.	27	87	"

Total	864	2937	5
Butchers East			76
Stockers West			17
Consumed locally			771

Cattle

The bulk of the cattle received at the yards last week were of the medium and common grades, and for most of these prices were a shade lower than the previous week. However, the few head of real good animals that were received sold at strong figures, some even better than the quotations given below. Good cattle are wanted and shippers of such can be sure that they will get good returns. There is nothing new in the situation. It remains the same as last week and previous weeks, viz., good cattle are in strong demand and poor ones find an unsatisfactory outlet. Prospects for the spring are good.

Cattle prices quoted are:—

Best butcher steers	\$4.75 to \$5.25
Fair to good butcher steers	
and heifers	4.50 " 4.75
Best fat cows	4.25 " 4.50
Medium cows and heifers ..	4.00 " 4.25
Common cows	3.25 " 3.50
Best bulls	3.50 " 4.00
Common bulls	3.00 " 3.25
Stockers	3.50 " 3.75
Choice veal calves	4.50 " 5.00
Heavy calves	4.00 " 4.50

Hogs

There is no change in the situation on the hog market. Prices are the same as last week and the run was heavy although not by any means approaching the extraordinarily heavy receipts of the previous week. The demand for good porkers continues brisk and any diminution in the supply should result in a boosting of prices.

Hog prices quoted are:

Choice hogs	\$8.50
Heavy sows	\$6.50 to 7.50
Stags	5.75 " 6.25

Sheep and Lambs

Receipts totaled only five head and prices show no change.

Prices quoted are:

Best sheep	\$5.25 to \$5.50
Yearlings	5.75 " 6.00

Country Produce

WHOLESALE MARKET

Butter

Prices show no change from last week. Receipts are small and the demand is fair. Prices quoted, f.o.b., Winnipeg are:—

Fancy dairy	24c. to 25c.
No. 1 dairy	20c.
Good round lots without culls ..	
or mold	18c. " 19c.
No. 2	17c.
No. 3	14c. " 15c.

Eggs

Egg prices are on the slide and will probably now continue lower each week until summer prices are reached. This

week prices for new laid stock are a full four to nine cents lower than last week on account of large shipments from south of the line. Prices quoted per dozen, f.o.b., Winnipeg are:—

New laid eggs	26c.
Storage	22c.

Potatoes

Potatoes continue in good demand at 80 to 90 cents per bushel for good stock. Receipts are small.

Hay

Hay prices are unchanged from last week.

Wild Hay

No. 1	\$13.00 to \$13.50
No. 2	12.00 " 12.50
No. 3	10.00 " 11.00
No. 4	8.00
1 rejected	6.00 " 6.50

Timothy

No. 1	\$18.00
No. 2	\$14.00 to 16.00

RETAIL MARKET

Retailers quote the following prices f.o.b., Winnipeg:—

Butter

Strictly fancy dairy in 1 lb. bricks	28c.
Strictly fancy dairy, gal. crocks	25c.

Eggs

Strictly fresh gathered	30c.
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Dressed Poultry

Spring chickens, dry plucked, drawn, head and feet off	18c. to 20c.
Fowl, shipped same as chickens	12c.
Turkeys, dressed and drawn	23c.
Ducks, dressed and drawn	20c.
Geese, dressed and drawn	18c.

Note—For the retail trade chickens and fowl must be dry plucked and not scalded.

Dressed Meat

Quotations for dressed meat given by retail butchers show no change from last week.

Beef

Prime carcasses	9c.
Front quarters	8c.
Hind-quarters	10½c.

Pork

Prime carcasses	10c.
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Veal (Skins on)

Prime carcasses	8½c. to 9c.
Heavy and inferior	7½c. " 8c.

HIDES, TALLOW AND WOOL

Dealers quote prices as follows:

Green frozen hide and kip	6c. flat
Green frozen calves	9c.
Tallow	4½c. to 5½c.
Seneca root	30c.
Wool	8½c. to 10½c.

EDMONTON MARKETS

(By Special Wire)

Hay

Slough, per ton	\$ 9.00 to \$14.00
Upland, per ton	15.00 " 17.00
Timothy, per ton	18.00 " 23.00

Butter

Choice dairy	22c. to 30c.
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Eggs

Strictly fresh, per doz.	23c. to 30c.
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Potatoes

Per bushel	45c. to 50c.
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Live Stock

Butcher cattle	\$4.50 to \$5.50
Bulls	2.00 " 2.50
Hogs	7.50 " 8.00
Lambs	5.50 " 6.00
Calves	4.00 " 5.00

the said act, that steps be taken to have the name, "Vancouver, or any other Pacific Coast or Hudson's Bay terminal point," mentioned also, so that the act will apply to all Western shipments of grain as well as to Eastern shipments. Further, that the act be amended making it compulsory for initial elevator operators to notify any person having grain in store, of their intention to ship the grain to the terminals before the grain is removed, instead of afterwards, as the act reads at present, thereby giving the owner of grain the privilege of saying where the grain shall be shipped.—Carried.

R. C. Henders-Robinson:—That the Canadian Council of Agriculture, having received copies of resolutions passed by the three provincial associations in regard to the government ownership and operation of the Hudson's Bay Railway by an independent commission, this council desires to reiterate the position taken on former occasions, viz., that nothing short of government ownership and operation of the Hudson's Bay Railway, by an independent commission, will be at all satisfactory to the people of the three Prairie Provinces.—Carried.

Jas. Bower—W. J. Tregillus:—Whereas the meat producing interests of Canada are retarded in development by the monopolies that control the trade, making the price too low to the producer and too high to the consumer. Therefore, be it resolved, that we press upon the government the urgent need of speedy and decisive action on this point in establishing a chilled meat export system, and in connection with the same, to empower all municipalities to erect, purchase or acquire by expropriation, stock yards and abattoirs which shall be operated under government control by operators duly qualified and licensed to inspect, weigh and brand all meats passing through the municipal plants which shall be equipped to act as feeders to the export system. Suggestions as to how the system may be instituted are herewith submitted.—Carried

Maritime Organization

The president read a letter from E. C. Drury, secretary, suggesting the advisability of the council taking the initiative in organizing the farmers in the Maritime Provinces and having them affiliated with the Canadian Council of Agriculture. After some discussion it was moved by R. McKenzie, seconded by W. J. Tregillus:—That the executive of the Canadian Council of Agriculture be, and is hereby empowered to make any arrangements that they may deem necessary to encourage organization among the Maritime provinces and that the necessary expenses be paid out of the available funds of this council.—Carried.

W. J. Tregillus—Dunning:—Whereas the Dominion government has so far acceded to our demands re the government ownership and operation of terminal elevators as to bring down a bill appointing a commission with drastic powers, Therefore, be it resolved, that, while acknowledging the forward step, the Canadian Council of Agriculture, reiterates its request that provision be made for the necessary funds for purchase or lease, as nothing short of absolute government ownership and operation will remedy existing evils. Carried.

Hawkes—Tregillus:—Whereas, the Dominion government has submitted to parliament for its approval, reciprocal free trade and tariff arrangements with the United States, and, whereas said trade arrangements provide for a wide measure of reciprocal free trade in natural products but do not contain reciprocal free trade in agricultural implements and other commodities included in the resolutions passed by the Canadian Council of Agriculture asking for reciprocal arrangements with the United States, and, whereas the said arrangement does not, to any extent relieve consumers of the tax imposed upon them by the customs duties, and, whereas free trade in farm products and other natural products between Canada and the United States will be of great advantage to the farmers of Canada, and, whereas the annual conventions of the Grain Growers of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta have passed resolutions endorsing the memorials presented to the government by the Canadian Council of Agriculture at their annual meeting, therefore, be it resolved, that while we regret that the said proposals do not provide for free trade in agricultural implements, nor any material lowering of the customs duties, on other commodities, we urge the parliament of Canada to ratify the said agreement at the present session, and further,

we would respectfully urge parliament to increase the preference given in our customs tariff to British goods to 50 per cent. of the general tariff during the present session of parliament, a general reduction in customs duties on goods not largely imported from Great Britain, and that agricultural implements be placed on the free list in order to relieve the tax imposed upon consumers by customs duties.—Carried.

Fream—Green:—That the work which should be carried on by the Canadian Council of Agriculture is handicapped by the lack of financial support and by the need of an educational plan whereby the different economic questions can be more fully understood, and as it is necessary that steps should be taken to investigate these subjects and supply literature which can be used in organization and educational work, and as the organized farmers of Western Canada have expressed the wish that subscription lists should be opened up so that the funds can be secured to carry on this work, we do recommend that subscriptions be invited so that the work may be undertaken, and further, that the executive officers of this council take up the matter and arrange, if possible, in any papers which are in sympathy with this movement.—Carried.

J. A. Maharg—W. J. Tregillus:—That any contribution to the funds of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, be forwarded to the provincial secretary of the province from whence the contribution comes, and forwarded by him, to the secretary-treasurer of the Canadian Council of Agriculture.—Carried.

E. J. Fream—A. G. Hawkes:—That R. C. Henders be appointed chairman of a committee with powers to associate others with him, to provide branch association meetings, with subjects for discussion on economic and social questions.—Carried.

Fream—Tregillus:—That the president, vice-president and secretary be the executive officers of this council.—Carried.

Then followed the election of officers. Henders—Hawkes:—That Mr. Bower be elected president.—Carried.

Tregillus—Hill:—That R. C. Henders be vice-president.—Carried.

Hawkes—Fream:—That E. C. Drury be secretary-treasurer.—Carried.

Tregillus—Hawkes:—That R. McKenzie, F. W. Green and E. J. Fream be a committee to look after the interests of the West.—Carried.

The Council then adjourned.

MINNEAPOLIS FLOUR DOWN

Minneapolis, Minn., Feb. 13.—Minneapolis millers gave the cost of living another downward push to-day with further reductions in prices of flour. Since Friday there has been a decline of 15 to 20 cents a barrel, and prior to that there were declines equal to as much more. Generally speaking, the wholesale cost per barrel of flour to-day is 50 cents less than it was three or four weeks ago, although there is no uniformity about it. Eggs broke under the 20 cent line to-day on commission row. Canned stock had sold to the 20 cent price Saturday, which was the lowest of record here for a long time, but to-day 19 cents was heard, although there was no session of the produce exchange and no official quotation. Chicago advices to-day were that wholesale prices of flour had gone down 25 cents a barrel there, and that New York reported declines also, equal to 25 cents a barrel.

C. P. R. DECLARES DIVIDENDS

Montreal, Feb. 13.—At a meeting of the directors of the Canadian Pacific Railway to-day, the following dividends were declared: On the preference stock two per cent. for the half year ended December 31 last. On the common stock, two and one-half per cent. for the quarter ended Dec. 31 last, being at the rate of seven per cent. per annum from revenue, and three per cent. per annum from interest on proceeds of land sales, and from other extraneous assets, both dividends payable 1st April next to shareholders on record of 3 p.m. on March 1 next. After the payment of working expenses, fixed charges and dividends now declared, there is a surplus from operation for the half year of ten million, two hundred and thirty-three thousand, four hundred and eleven dollars and ninety-two cents.

THE NUMBER OF GUIDE "WANT" ADS is growing every week. Because they pay the advertiser.

Official Minutes of Canadian Council of Agriculture

Those present were: Jas. Bower, president; W. J. Tregillus, vice-president; E. J. Fream, secretary, representing the U.F.A. J. Maharg, president; Chas. A. Dunning, vice-president; F. W. Green, secretary; A. G. Hawkes, J. Robinson, and Dr. Hill, members of the executive, representing the Saskatchewan G.G.A. R. C. Henders, president, and R. McKenzie, secretary, representing the M.G.G.A. D. W. McCuaig, president, occupied the chair. In the absence of E. C. Drury, secretary of the Council, it was moved by W. J. Tregillus, seconded by Dr. Hill, that R. McKenzie act as secretary pro tem.

The president, D. W. McCuaig, read a letter from Mr. Drury regretting his absence, and enclosing the financial statement of the council for the past year. On the minutes of the last annual meeting being read, it was moved by F. W. Green, seconded by E. J. Fream, that the minutes be adopted as read.


D. W. McCuaig read the secretary's financial statement for the past year, and it was moved by W. J. Tregillus, seconded by E. J. Fream, that the report of the secretary-treasurer be adopted as read.

Jas. Bower, of Alberta, then presented the report of the committee appointed at last meeting to suggest amendments to the Railway Act and it was moved by E. J. Fream, seconded by W. J. Tregillus:—That the report of the committee be received and adopted, and that the committee be continued for another year. Carried.

Resolutions Carried

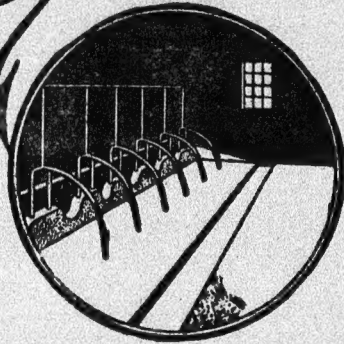
Fream—Tregillus:—Whereas, the Dominion government has decided to submit the Manitoba Grain Act to the consideration of parliament at the present session, we do hereby request that the act be amended so that Calgary will be made an order point. Also, that wherever the name "Fort William" occurs in

Write to Alfred Rogers for free facts about cement's value to you

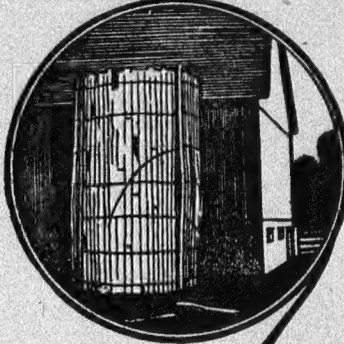


No special timbering is necessary when cement is used to modernize the interior of a dairy-barn.

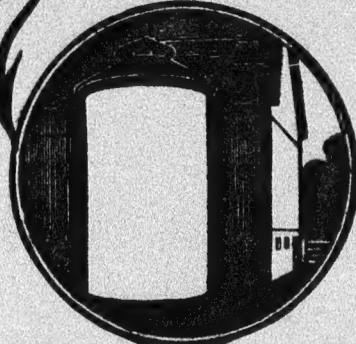
You can be sure of a better price for your milk if your cows are housed in a cleanly interior like this one here.



HERE is your opportunity to get, for nothing, the inside truths about cement—how little it costs compared with lumber—how to use it so you will be satisfied with the result—where to buy it—what kind to buy. I will tell you all you want to know about cement, and I will not charge you one cent for telling you. Learn all about cement free. Write now.



All silos are good; but a stave silo is something to bother over from the first day you use it.



Concrete-silos may seem hard to build; but they are easier to construct than any other kind whatever.

Cement Is Easily Handled

There is nothing intricate nor difficult about handling cement. Write me, and I will show you just how to mix and use concrete (which means a mixture of cement, sand and broken stone). If you are 'handy' at all, you can quickly learn how to build almost anything with cement—from a fence-post to a cattle-barn. I will tell you how to go about renovating your house, wagon-shed, barn—any building on your place. And I will save you money, too. Yet you need pay me nothing at all for my helpful advice.

Fireproof and Decay-Proof

Fire cannot destroy a concreted surface. Decay does not affect it. Structures exist to-day, in Great Britain, Italy and elsewhere, that were built of cement more than two thousand years ago. Dampness cannot penetrate a concrete wall. It is an armor against heat and against cold—so a building even thinly overcoated with the right kind of cement is warmer in winter and much cooler in summer than even a solid stone building can be. Yet its cost is trifling.

My Knowledge Freely At Your Service

This advertisement is intended simply to educate you about cement, to tell you a few facts about the building material every farm ought to use for almost any purpose lumber is used for now. I offer you my expert advice and instruction entirely free of cost or obligation to you. You are welcome to it.

Won't you write me before you build?



It 'takes it out' of hens to have to live in frame houses through our bitter winters. House them right.



You can get bigger returns for the outlay from a cement-concrete poultry-house than you perhaps now imagine.

FREE Instruction On How To Build Any Of These Farm Necessities:—

Silos
Cow Sheds
Watering Troughs
Slop Tanks
Box Stalls
Barn Floors
Dairy Barns
Corn Cribbs
Stables
Cesspools
Ice Houses
Cisterns
Feeding Yards
Poultry-Houses
And Many Other Farm Structures

Just Write And Ask Me

Cement Cheaper Than Lumber

Even in first cost, a concrete house, barn, henhouse, shed—or any other structure—is actually cheaper than a cheap lumber construction. In the long run cement is ever so much cheaper—because it needs no repairs—you don't have to paint it—it just lasts and lasts, and does not deteriorate from age or from any other cause. You will be mighty well satisfied with anything you build of cement, whether it's a mansion or a watering-trough for the cattle.

Skilled Labor Rarely Needed

Moreover, it is seldom necessary to hire high-paid mechanics to do any cement work you want done. The probability is that I can quickly teach you how to do the work yourself, with no outlay for skilled labor. Get the right cement—I will tell you about that, too. Use common sense and follow my plain English instructions, and I can almost guarantee a satisfactory job on anything you want to use cement-concrete for. Just write me and get the facts.

Inform Yourself Upon Cement — Do It Now

Simply tell me your name and address, and give me an idea of what you might possibly use cement for. I will do all the rest—inform you fully upon this important money-saving, satisfaction-giving building material. You can have all the facts freely. Don't hesitate to write me because you are not quite ready to build. You will be ready some day.

Ask me now for the facts you ought to know.

ALFRED ROGERS **THE CEMENT MAN** 317 Elias Rogers Bldg. TORONTO, ONT.

I Wish YOU Were Like Mr. Fraser

I'd like you to do like he did—for your own good. Like a great many other people he had seen many of our advertisements. Had read some of them, just as you are reading this one. The time came when he was figuring on a new roof and he read one of our advertisements very carefully.

He thought, as maybe you do, that a wood shingle roof was the least expensive, and though not the best nor most durable, was at least "good enough" for him. But our ads said that Oshawa Steel Shingles cost about the same as wood shingles and were less expensive to put on. That sounded promising.

Further he read that slate cost six times as much, and so-called "ready-roofing" cost thirty-three times as much. That Oshawa Steel Shingles were fire-proof, leak-proof, rust-proof, rot-proof, rain-snow-and-wet-proof, need no painting, no patching.

In fact Oshawa Steel Shingles, according to our advertisements, seemed to be everything a man could desire in a roof—the absolutely perfect roof. So good that he doubted the truth of our claims. "It sounds too much better than ordinary roofs" he thought. (He'd heard other roofing people talk extravagantly, and thought, "Oh, yes, it's easy to talk big,

but will the roof make good?"). Then he read my guarantee. That impressed him as being very straightforward, dependable. "If that means all it says: A perfect roof for 25 years, or a new one free" he thought, "why this advertisement is no idle boast." "By using Oshawa Steel Shingles I settle the roofing question definitely for at least 25 years. If this concern is financially responsible that guarantee seems to cover everything."

"Guess I'll send for their booklet, anyway, and look into the facts a little further." And he did. He got all the facts, before deciding. That's where I wish you were like him. I want you to get all the facts about Oshawa Steel Shingles. THEN you can decide. You only fool yourself if you doubt one word I say about our Steel Shingles. You take no risk. My guarantee protects you against disappointment—absolutely. You'd not think of using any other kind of roofing if you actually KNEW how good a roof my Oshawa Steel Shingles make.



Do Send for My Book of Facts About Roofs

Be curious, enquiring. Look into the facts. The book is free. Write to our nearest office for a copy.

G. H. Pedlar

How Do You Figure?

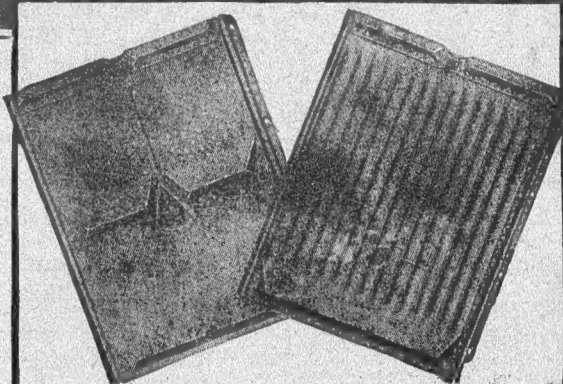
Figure the cost now, material and time, for every kind of roof you know anything about. Oshawa Guaranteed Steel Shingles, you'll find are as cheap to begin with as the poorest wood shingles. It's a fact. Figure the cost per year of each kind of roof. Compare the estimated life of other roofs with the guaranteed life of Oshawa Steel Shingles, and your figures will show you which is the best and cheapest roof for you to buy.

When I say "Guaranteed for 25 years" I mean it—No "Ifs" About it

Some makers of metal shingles (notice they don't say "steel") talk boastfully about roofs of theirs which have stood the test for 25 years back. But if you buy their shingles do they positively guarantee to you a perfect roof, no leaks, no rusted holes, no need for paint, no bother whatever, for the next twenty-five years? That is what you are interested in—your own roof—not some other fellow's. Do they? Pedlar does. You may know people who have lived to be eighty, but that is no guarantee of your life. Oshawa Steel Shingles are the only kind that are clearly, positively, responsibly, guaranteed for any period.

Can You Afford Any Roof which is NOT Guaranteed?

Can you afford to put on a roof that will need some fixing next year, more fixing again the following year, and so on until it needs so much fixing that an entirely new roof is necessary? Can you afford to use "metal" shingles that are said to be good when you can get steel shingles that are guaranteed for 25 years—actually good for a hundred. Why not settle the roofing question at once for twenty-five years? Why doesn't the other fellow guarantee his roof if it actually is as good as Oshawa Steel Shingles?



Here Are Pictures of Two Patterns of Oshawa Steel Shingles (Guaranteed)

They come in squares 10 x 10 ft.—covering 100 square feet of roof. They are stamped from heavy sheet steel—18 gauge steel—then galvanized with zinc, so thoroughly that all kinds of weather can't make a rust-hole in them for longer than your lifetime. They are made in the biggest factory of its kind in the British Empire—and there's \$365,000 capital and 50 years of success back of the guarantee that goes with them.

PEDLARIZE All Your Buildings, Inside and Out

By "Pedlarizing" I mean doing for the whole building what Oshawa Steel Shingles do for the roof. I make other kinds of sheet metal building materials—for ceilings, side walls, outside—that make your whole building more fire-proof, more sanitary, more beautiful, more substantial. You should know about them. May we send you a booklet and pictures that tell the whole story? It's free. Write for it today.

Costs far less than Any other kind of roof

Oshawa Steel Shingles cost only \$4.50 for a hundred square feet. You'd have to spend as much right away for wood shingles. You'll be lucky if the wood-shingle-roof lasts as long as ten years—whereas my shingles are guaranteed to give you a perfectly good roof for at least twenty-five years. Oshawa Steel Shingles cost less to put on, and need no painting. And you can be sure an Oshawa Shingled roof will outlast any other roof you can put on. That's worth something, isn't it?

Rain-snow-wind-proof Fire and lightning proof No painting No patching

No bother at all with your Oshawa Shingled roof once it's on your building. Notice we don't merely say this. We guarantee it, with a guarantee that is legally binding—good for a new roof right up to the last day of the twenty-fifth year. That means it must be absolutely weather-proof. Also it is fire-proof, wind-tight, safe against lightning, and keeps the building warmer in winter and cooler in summer. And you need never worry with repairs. Isn't this the kind of roof you want?

What More Can You Ask of a Roof?

A roof that is practically one big seamless sheet of tough, galvanized steel, without a crevice or crack anywhere for water or wind to get into, that keeps out the heat of summer and the cold of winter—an absolutely perfect roof for the next twenty-five years. Why should you even consider any other kind? Certainly you should not fail to get all the particulars about a roof like this. Don't you think so? Then write for our book—today. It is free—Booklet No. 26

The PEDLAR PEOPLE of Oshawa Established 1861

HALIFAX

16 Prince St.

PORT ARTHUR

45 Cumberland St.

313

ST. JOHN

42-46 Prince William St.

WINNIPEG

76 Lombard St.

QUEBEC

127 Rue de Pont

REGINA

1901 Railway St. S.

MONTREAL

321-3 Craig St.

CALGARY

Room 7, Crown Block

OTTAWA

423 Sunex St.

EDMONTON

633 Fifth Ave., North of Jasper

TORONTO

111-113 Bay St.

VANCOUVER

319 Pender St.

MENTION THIS PAPER.

LONDON

86 King St.

CHATHAM

200 King St. W.

VICTORIA

434 Kingston St.

ADDRESS OUR NEAREST WAREHOUSE.

WE WANT AGENTS IN SOME SECTIONS.

WRITE FOR DETAILS.